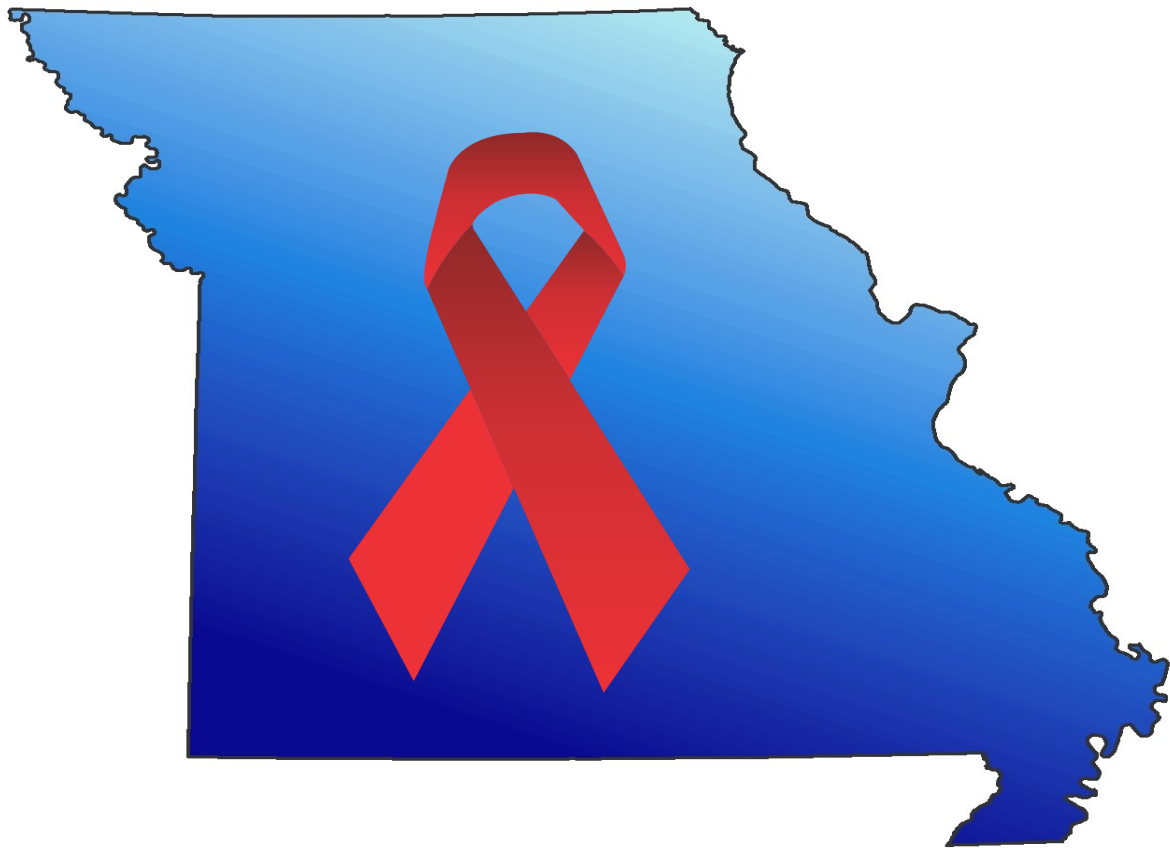


Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis in Missouri 2021



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2021 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis in Missouri

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Background

The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) released the revised *Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles* in 2022. These guidelines are meant to assist states in creating standardized profiles that meet the planning needs of HIV prevention and care programs, while allowing freedom to portray unique situations within the state. The epidemiologic profile is divided into two sections, within which four questions are addressed.

Profile Organization:

Section 1: Core Epidemiological Questions

This section deals with understanding the characteristics of the general population, the distribution of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the state, and a description of the population at risk for HIV and STD infection. This section is organized around three key questions:

Question 1: What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population of Missouri?

Describes the overall demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the general population of Missouri.

Question 2: What is the scope of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri?

Describes the impact of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri.

Question 3: What are the indicators of HIV disease risk in Missouri?

Provides an analysis of the high-risk populations. Both the direct and indirect measures of risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission and the indicators of high-risk behaviors are described in this section.

Section 2: Ryan White HIV/AIDS Care Act Special Questions and Considerations

This section focuses on the questions that pertain to the HRSA HIV/AIDS care planning groups. It describes access to, utilization of, and standards of care among persons in Missouri who are HIV infected. It is organized around one key question:

Question 4: What are the HIV service utilization patterns of individuals with HIV disease in Missouri?

Characterizes patterns in the use of services by the population living with HIV/AIDS in Missouri. Assesses the unmet need of persons who know they are HIV positive, but are not in care. Describes their service needs and perception of care.

General Information:

The 2021 *Profiles* provides a comprehensive update of all four questions in the *Profiles* including the sociodemographic characteristics of Missourians; epidemiology of HIV, STDs, hepatitis, and unmet primary medical care needs among individuals living with HIV through 2021. Please refer to the data sources used in the *Profiles* on page ii and the technical notes on page v to develop a better understanding for interpreting the data presented. Additional sections of the *Profiles* are dedicated to providing data specific to each of the six HIV care regions to assist with regional level planning efforts.

Missouri Planning Cycle:

The statewide Missouri Comprehensive Prevention Planning Group (CPPG) usually operates on a five year planning cycle. The current comprehensive prevention plan was developed in 2010 and runs from 2011-2016. To best serve the CPPG planning process, updates to the epidemiologic profile are designed to coincide with the CPPG's planning cycle. As a result, a complete update of all four questions of the epidemiologic profile is completed every five years, coinciding with the development of the new comprehensive HIV prevention plan. In the other years, updates will only be made to selected questions of the *Profiles*. The current *Profiles* represents a comprehensive update to all questions in the *Profiles*. For data from the previous comprehensive *Profiles*, please refer to the 2009 *Epidemiologic Profiles*, which can be accessed at <http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/MOHIVSTD2009.pdf>.

COVID Pandemic:

The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020 and is now in the transitional phasing of becoming an endemic. Due to this, state public health workers from many programs were called to respond to more than 1 million COVID-19 case reports during this timeframe. Health care providers also responded to cases that required medical attention, and during some case surges were redirected to care for COVID-19 patients from their routine duties. For public health and health care, it's plain that preparing for emergency response and surge capacity needs is essential for our society. The negative health impacts of the lack of surge capacity experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic will likely be measured in the coming years, as they have begun to emerge in the figures presented here.

Data Sources

1. Population Data

American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The American Community Survey is a nationwide sample survey conducted every year by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey provides population data regarding age, race, income, country of birth, languages spoken at home, education, employment, and many other areas. Single-year, three-year, and five-year estimates are currently available for the American Community survey. Single-year estimates are only available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Three-year estimates are available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more. Five-year estimates are available for all geographic areas. For more information, visit <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

Migration Data Files, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

State- and county-level migration estimates can be derived from changes in the tax filer's mailing address on domestic and foreign tax return forms between filing years. The IRS produces data files that are freely available. Migration patterns can be assessed by changes in the total number of exemptions reported between two filing years. There are some limitations associated with using tax return information to estimate migration patterns. First, the migration data file only includes tax returns filed through the 39th week of the year, which account for approximately 95% to 98% of all filed individuals returns. Second, differences exist in the likelihood of filing a tax return among various populations. Often the elderly and poor are less likely to file returns, and therefore would not be accurately represented in the migration data files. Third, the mailing address reported on the tax return may not reflect the true address of residence. Migration data are not available by demographic characteristics such as sex, age, and race/ethnicity. For more information, visit <http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Migration-Data>.

Population Estimates, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination and U.S. Census Bureau

DHSS maintains population files for Missouri and its counties based on data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in partnership with the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Census counts are produced every ten years, with the 2010 census representing the most recent census. Population estimates are produced for non-census years based on adjustments made to the most recent census counts. Due to the time required to compute the estimates, the most recent year's estimates are not available for use in the *Profiles*, and the 2019 population estimates are used instead. Beginning with the 2019 population estimates new race/ethnicity categories are being used, which include a separate estimate for persons identifying being of more than one race. This change reflects the current level of race/ethnicity detail that is captured for HIV surveillance data. As a result of the change, the population estimates from *Profiles* prior to 2009 will not be comparable with the current *Profiles*.

2. HIV Epidemic Data

HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) Surveillance Data, eHARS

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, established reporting of stage 3 (AIDS) cases in 1983, named HIV cases in 1987, CD4 lymphocyte counts in 1991, and HIV viral load lab results in 2000. Demographic information, vital status, mode of exposure, laboratory results, and treatment and service referrals are collected on standardized case report forms and laboratory reports. The DHSS, Office of Epidemiology (OOE) is responsible for managing the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) surveillance data, stored in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Evaluations have shown a high level of completeness of the surveillance system. However, the surveillance system primarily collects information only on individuals diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri. Some information regarding those currently living with HIV in Missouri is maintained in eHARS, but is not complete. Therefore, the *Profiles* only includes data on those whose most recent diagnosis (HIV or stage 3 (AIDS)) occurred in Missouri. The data collected in the surveillance system is based on diagnosis date, and not the time of infection. The diagnosis can be made at any clinical stage of the disease. The characteristics associated with new diagnoses may not reflect characteristics associated with recent infection. The surveillance system only includes data on individuals that are tested confidentially and reported. Members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, and therefore different subpopulations could be over or under-represented among diagnosed and reported HIV cases.

3. HIV-Related Indicators of Risk Data

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey, CDC

The BRFSS survey is an annual population-based, random-digit-dialed, telephone survey of the state's civilian, non-institutionalized, adult population, 18 years of age and older. Cell phone surveys were first included in the release of the 2011 data set, meaning that data sets starting with 2011 cannot be compared to the BFRSS data sets prior to 2011. Interviewers ask questions related to health behaviors, health screening, quality of life, mental health, impairment, and access to health care and insurance. The results

are weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability, and are used in planning, implementing, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs. For participants 18 years of age and older, the interview includes questions regarding HIV/stage 3 (AIDS)-related behaviors and testing. The BRFSS does not always contain the same questions from one year to the next. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

HIV Testing Database

CDC-funded prevention project areas, including Missouri, are required to collect information related to HIV tests performed at publicly funded HIV testing sites. The data collected include demographic information, behavioral risk information, and previous testing history, among other elements. Some data elements, such as previous testing history and behavioral risk, are typically only collected on persons testing positive and therefore data may be limited. The data are only representative of people who seek HIV testing at publicly funded testing sites. The data are collected for each testing experience, and multiple tests conducted on the same individual cannot be differentiated. Beginning in September 2007, MHDSS was funded by CDC to conduct expanding HIV testing initiatives in the state. This initiative was implemented to provide HIV testing in select urban facilities (including hospital emergency departments, private clinics, and public health clinics) with the intent to test all persons seeking care. Sites were selected in Kansas City and St. Louis, and testing began in early 2008. Beginning in 2012 an initiative was set in place to address the ongoing epidemic of HIV infection among Black/African Americans in Missouri, existing testing sites were funded by CDC to enhance testing activities among Black/African American youth, women, and men who have sex with men (MSM). Testing under this initiative began in 2014. The primary goal of these activities is to increase the proportion of Black/African Americans who are aware of their HIV infection and to develop a seamless system that allows identifying HIV infected individuals, linking them to appropriate care, and re-engaging those who are lost to care.

Hepatitis Surveillance Data, DHSS, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, requires reporting of acute and chronic hepatitis B and C cases, perinatal hepatitis B, and prenatal hepatitis B within three days to the local health authority or DHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. DHSS OOE is responsible for managing the hepatitis surveillance data, stored in the Missouri Health Surveillance Information Systems (WebSurv). Limitations of the data include incomplete race/ethnicity information and underreporting.

Hospitalization Discharge, Charges, and Days of Care, Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA)

The dataset includes hospital discharges among Missouri residents from non-federal and non-state acute care general and specialty hospitals. Discharges are classified into diagnosis categories based on the first of 23 possible diagnoses coded on the discharge record. Hospital charges represent the total amount billed, and may not reflect the costs associated with providing the service. Therefore, charge data should only be used to compare the impact between disease categories or geographic regions, and should not be used to produce a total cost associated with a specific disease. The data set also includes days of care, which is calculated as the difference between the admission and discharge dates. If admission and discharge occurred on the same day, days of care is set to one. For more information, visit <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>.

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

This national survey annually collects information from public and private facilities providing substance abuse treatment. The survey does not include information from treatment programs in jails or prisons. The survey collects information regarding the characteristics, services offered, and number of clients receiving treatment at the facilities. The survey response rate is typically very high (>95%). This survey is a point-prevalence survey, meaning that it captures a snapshot of the facility on a particular date. This survey does not represent the annual total of clients served, or necessarily the maximum capacity that a facility can handle. For more information, visit <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/nssats.htm>.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA

This survey is a national, multi-stage probability sample regarding illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco use among the noninstitutionalized population twelve years of age or greater. Information is collected on lifetime, annual, and past-month usage of various substances; substance abuse treatment history; the perceived need for treatment; mental health indicators; and core demographics. Survey results prior to 2002 should not be compared with more recent surveys due to changes in recruitment and weighting procedures. For more information, visit <https://nsduhweb.rti.org/>.

School Health Profiles, CDC

The School Health Profiles is derived from a sample survey of schools that serve students from sixth through

twelfth grade in each state, territory, or city of interest. The survey is conducted in even years, and assesses school health policies and programs. Survey areas include school health education requirements, physical education requirements, health policies related to HIV/stage 3 (AIDS), tobacco-use prevention, nutrition, asthma management, and the coordination of school health with the family and community. In 2012, 45 states, 18 cities, four territories, and two tribal governments collected data and were included in the analysis. Surveys are sent from the state, local or territorial education or health agency to the principal. The principal and the school's lead health education teacher complete the appropriate survey responses. Results from the principal and teacher surveys are weighted. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyYouth/profiles/>.

STD Surveillance Data, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020 requires reporting of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases within three days, and syphilis, including congenital syphilis, within one day to the local health authority or DHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. DHSS OOE is responsible for managing all reportable STD surveillance data. STD data collected through 2011 were managed in the STD Management Information System (STD*MIS). Near the end of 2011, DHSS OOE began utilizing WebSurv to collect and manage STD surveillance data. The change in databases must be considered when assessing changes in STD cases reported since 2012 compared to prior years. Data in this system are presented based on the date of report to the health department and not the diagnosis date. The data represent only those individuals tested and reported, which underestimates the true burden of infection as many infected individuals do not seek care, often due to a lack of symptoms. In addition, many people receive treatment without being tested, again underestimating the true burden of infection. Since morbidity is frequently entered based on the receipt of laboratory reports at DHSS, race and ethnicity information is often not available. Incomplete race and ethnicity reporting limits the interpretation of trends for these characteristics.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), SAMHSA

This data set collects national information regarding admissions to public and private providers of substance abuse treatment that receive public funding. At a minimum for all states, the data set includes demographic information, date of admission, number of prior treatment episodes, and information related to the substance abuse problem. TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment; the completeness of client-level data included in the data set varies depending on state reporting practices and the availability of public funds. For more information, visit <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set>.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Survey, CDC

The YRBSS survey is administered by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to monitor specific behaviors among high school students that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. The survey is administered in the spring of odd-numbered years. Student participation is voluntary, and local parental permission procedures are followed. The students who participate in the survey constitute a valid sample of high school-age youth. The results may be used to make inferences about the health-risk behaviors of all Missouri public high school students. However, the results from the statewide survey cannot be used to provide estimates for smaller geographic areas than the state. The YRBSS does survey some large, urban school districts to obtain estimates for a smaller geographic area; no Missouri school district participated in the more area-specific survey. Data from the 2011 survey were not released due to small sample sizes. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>.

Tuberculosis Disease Surveillance Data, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, requires reporting of tuberculosis disease within one day to the local health authority or DHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. DHSS Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention is responsible for managing the tuberculosis surveillance data stored in WebSurv. Limitations of the data include incomplete race/ethnicity information and underreporting.

4. HIV Care Services Data

HIV Case Management Data, SCOUT

DHSS participates in a cooperative agreement with HRSA for the provision of several programs funded by the Ryan White HIV Treatment Modernization Act. Data for persons served by these programs are collected and stored in the Securing Client Outcomes Using Technology (SCOUT) database. Data include key demographic and eligibility related variables for persons residing in Missouri, and portions of Illinois and Kansas. These data are used to monitor the level of need and the provision of services for individuals utilizing Ryan White funded services.

Technical Notes

Revised HIV Surveillance Case Definition: Case definitions are used for all national reportable conditions. Case definitions are a standardized set of requirements to determine whether an individual is counted as a case for a particular disease. Case definitions allow states to count cases in a standard fashion in order for data to be compared across the nation. When changes in testing technology and in the understanding of a disease occur, revisions to case definitions may occur. The HIV surveillance case definition was revised in 2014 in large part to account for the implementation of the new HIV testing algorithms that no longer required the western blot as the confirmatory test. A major change to remove the distinction between HIV cases and AIDS cases occurred in the 2014 revised surveillance case definition. All individuals infected with HIV disease are classified as HIV disease with progression of the disease classified as stages (0-3). For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm>.

Stage 3 (AIDS): Stage 3 (AIDS) represents an advanced stage of HIV infection when the CD4+T-lymphocyte values are usually persistently depressed. Stages are defined primarily based on the CD4+T-lymphocyte values and age. For additional information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm>.

HIV Disease, HIV Case, Stage 3 (AIDS) Case: HIV disease includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either a **stage 3 (AIDS) case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS)), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS) is based on an individual's most severe stage of HIV disease progression as of December 31, 2014.

Date of Diagnosis: Represents the date an individual was first diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of the stage of disease progression. However, in many instances the initial diagnosis of infection does not occur until several years after the initial infection, so at best the trends in diagnosed HIV cases can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections.

Reporting Delay: Delays exist between the time HIV infection is diagnosed and the time the infection is reported to DHSS. As a result of reporting delays, case numbers for the most recent years of diagnosis may not be complete. Data from recent years should be considered provisional. The data presented in this report have not been adjusted for reporting delay. The data in this report represent all information reported to DHSS through February 28, 2015.

Place of Residence: Data are presented based on an individual's residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS). Only cases whose most recent diagnosis was Missouri are included in the analyses presented in the *Profiles*. This residence at time of most recent diagnosis may or may not correspond with the individual's residence at the time of initial infection, or to the current residence.

Vital Status: Cases are presumed to be alive unless DHSS has received notification of death. Current vital status information for cases is ascertained through routine matches with Missouri death certificates, reports of death from other states' surveillance programs, and routine site visits with major reporting sites. When comparing *Profiles*, changes in the number of living cases in a select year between the *Profiles* is due to adjustments based on results of death matching activities. Revisions for the number of persons living at the end of the year for the past ten years can be found in Figure 14 of the 2014 *Profiles*.

Exposure Category: Despite possible existence of multiple methods through which HIV can be transmitted, cases are assigned a single most likely exposure category based on a hierarchy developed by the CDC. A limitation of the dataset is the large number of cases reported with an undetermined exposure category. Data on cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories in selected analyses.

categories in selected analyses.

Routine Interstate Duplicate Review (RIDR): The mobility of American citizens impacts the ability to accurately track individuals living with HIV/stage 3 (AIDS). Mobility may result in the same HIV infected person being counted in two or more different states. To help respond to potential duplication problems, the CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP), now called Routine Interstate Duplicate Review (RIDR) in 2002. RIDR compares patient records throughout the nation in order to identify duplicate cases. The states with duplicate cases contact one another to compare patient profiles in order to determine the state to which the case belongs, based on residence during the earliest date of diagnosis. Because of this process, the cumulative number of cases within Missouri may change, but the process has increased the accuracy of Missouri's data by reducing the chance that a case has been counted more than once nationally.

Small Numbers: Data release limitations are set to ensure that the information cannot be used to inadvertently identify an individual. It is difficult to make meaningful statements concerning trends in areas with low numbers of cases. Please interpret rates where the numerator is less than 20 cases with caution because of the low reliability of rates based on a small number of cases.

Glossary of Terms: A glossary of terms is located at the end of the profile. If the reader is unclear about any terms used in the *Profiles*, please feel free to contact DHSS Office of Epidemiology for additional information.

Race/Ethnicity: Race and ethnicity information has been collected under two different systems in the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) reporting system. Since many cases were reported under the old classification system, the use of the race and ethnicity categories from the old classification system will be maintained in this report. All cases identified with a Hispanic ethnicity will be reported in the *Profiles* as Hispanic, regardless of reported race information. In the text of this document, whenever cases are being discussed, the term "white" means white, not Hispanic, and "Black/African American" means Black/African American, not Hispanic. The number of cases reported as "not Hispanic" may include individuals whose ethnicity was not reported. Individuals who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the category "other/unknown" or "two or more races/unknown" depending on the table or figure.

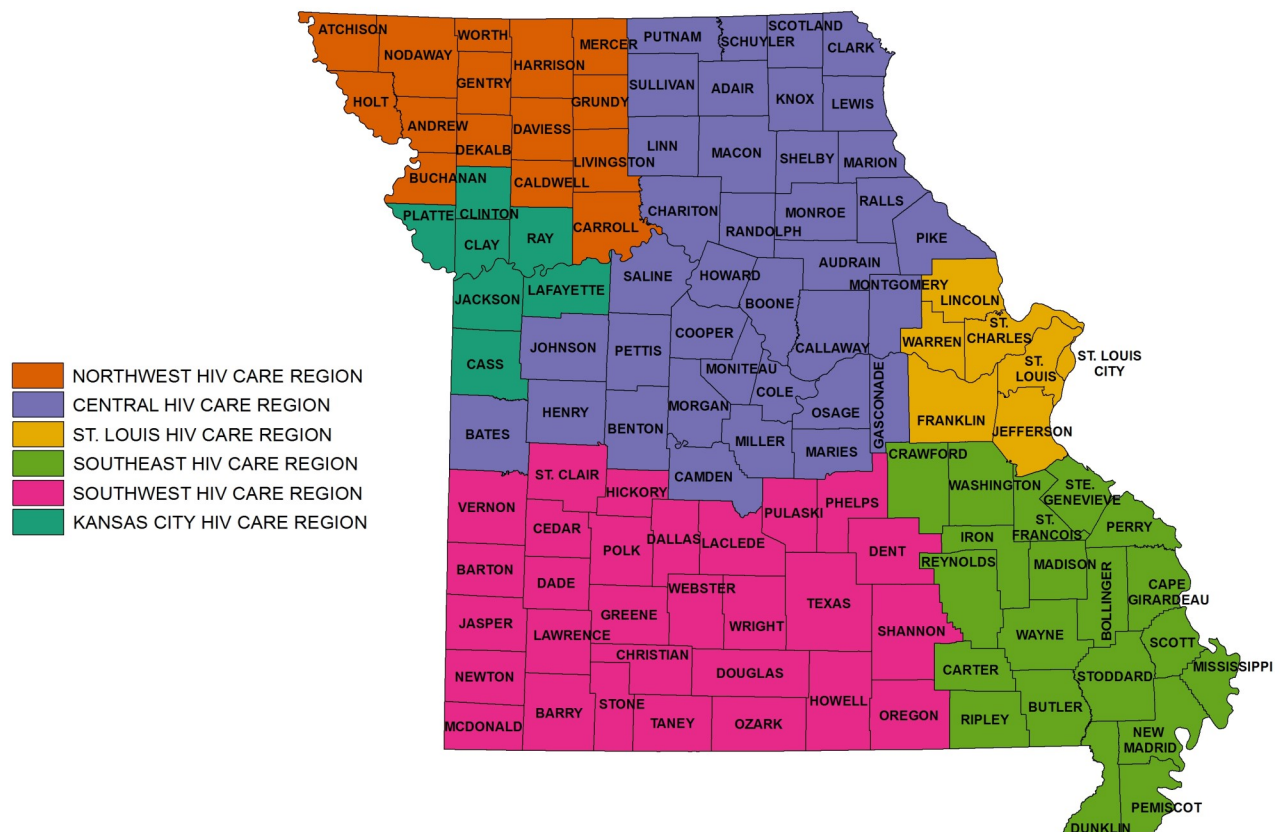
Diagnoses in Correctional Facilities: For persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/stage 3 (AIDS), chlamydia or gonorrhea diagnosis, the location of the correctional facility is considered the individual's residence at diagnosis. For persons living in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of their syphilis diagnosis, the residence at diagnosis is considered the individual's address prior to being incarcerated. Data for persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities are included in the statewide data, since most of these individuals were likely Missouri residents prior to incarceration. However, diagnoses in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) data for the six HIV care regions of the state. This exclusion at the regional level is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in a different location than where they were residing (and were likely infected) prior to imprisonment. If included among the cases from the area where imprisoned at the time of diagnosis, it would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area. Individuals diagnosed at federal correctional facilities in Missouri are not included in any data presented.

Anonymous Testing: The data do not include cases of HIV infection reported or diagnosed in persons anonymously tested at the state's four anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.

Geographic Area vs. HIV Care Region: When data are presented by geographic area, the St. Louis City represents individuals diagnosed in the St. Louis City limits. St. Louis County represents individuals diagnosed in St. Louis County. Kansas City represents individuals diagnosed in the Kansas City limits. Outstate represents individuals diagnosed in all other areas. Refer to the map on the following page for the counties included when data are presented by HIV care region.

HIV Care Region vs. HIV Region: Previous *Profiles* divided the state into geographic regions known as HIV Regions using the HIV prevention planning regions. Based on guidance from the Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis (BHSH), the data in the 2014 *Profiles* is presented by HIV care regions in an effort to align with future goals to have a single definition for the geographic regions used for HIV planning. Beginning with the 2014 *Profiles*, the state was divided into geographic regions known as HIV care regions using the HIV medical case management (care) regions. The transition to care regions resulted in some changes. The North Central HIV Region is now known as the Central HIV Care Region. The remaining five regions maintained the same names. The counties comprising the St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions remained the same. The Northwest HIV Care Region no longer contains Clinton County. Clinton County now belongs to the Kansas City

MISSOURI HIV CARE REGIONS



Abbreviations

AIDS=Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

BHSH=Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

OOE=Office of Epidemiology

BRFSS=Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

DHSS=Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

CPPG=Comprehensive Prevention Planning Group

eHARS=enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System

HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDEP=Interstate Duplicate Evaluation Project

IDU=Injection drug use/Injection drug user

IRS=Internal Revenue Service

HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration

MICA=Missouri Information for Community Assessment

MSM=Men who have sex with men

MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs

NIR=No indicated risk

N-SSATS=National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services

P&S=Primary and secondary

RIDR=Routine Interstate Duplicate Review

SAMSHA=Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SCOUT=Securing Client Outcomes Using Technology

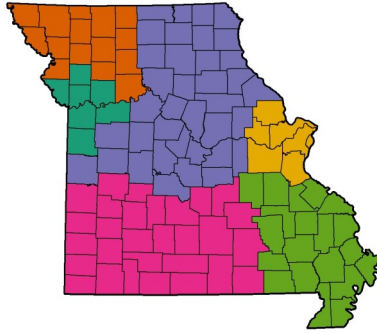
STD=Sexually Transmitted Disease

STD*MIS=Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System

TB=Tuberculosis

TEDS=Treatment Episode Data Set

YRBSS= Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System



MISSOURI STATE SUMMARY

Population Counts, by HIV Care Region, Missouri, 2020

	St. Louis HIV Care Region	Kansas City HIV Care Region	Northwest HIV Care Region	Central HIV Care Region	Southwest HIV Care Region	Southeast HIV Care Region	Missouri Total
Sex							
Male	1,029,221	608,068	108,161	440,793	586,338	242,546	3,017,723
Female	1,096,373	641,132	108,182	445,086	594,889	246,954	3,133,825
Total	2,125,594	1,249,200	216,343	885,879	1,181,227	489,500	6,151,548
Race/Ethnicity							
White	1,550,381	903,521	194,791	781,216	1,042,188	432,875	4,927,636
Black/African American	422,150	208,008	8,920	52,575	25,068	30,936	758,250
Hispanic	67,566	99,370	8,781	30,904	56,424	11,565	276,096
Asian/Pacific Islander	79,467	31,280	2,877	16,842	16,342	3,456	155,470
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6,030	7,021	974	4,342	10,944	2,090	34,096
Total	2,125,594	1,249,200	216,343	885,879	1,150,966	480,922	6,151,548
Race/Ethnicity-Males							
White Male	759,980	441,672	95,990	386,157	513,860	213,964	2,422,702
Black/African American Male	192,696	98,021	5,503	28,256	14,861	16,602	361,117
Hispanic Male	34,865	50,037	4,769	16,073	29,674	6,109	142,186
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	38,785	14,890	1,409	8,078	7,394	1,575	74,739
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2,895	3,448	490	2,229	5,553	1,045	16,979
Total	1,029,221	608,068	108,161	440,793	571,342	239,295	3,017,723
Race/Ethnicity-Females							
White Female	790,401	461,849	98,801	395,059	528,328	218,911	2,504,934
Black/African American Female	229,454	109,987	3,417	24,319	10,207	14,334	397,133
Hispanic Female	32,701	49,333	4,012	14,831	26,750	5,456	133,910
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	40,682	16,390	1,468	8,764	8,948	1,881	80,731
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	3,135	3,573	484	2,113	5,391	1,045	17,117
Total	1,096,373	641,132	108,182	445,086	579,624	241,627	3,133,825
Age							
<2	48,065	30,317	142,909	142,909	27,893	11,213	142,909
2-12	283,512	178,662	835,507	835,507	163,075	66,684	835,507
13-18	157,392	97,171	467,543	467,543	91,503	37,511	467,543
19-24	148,459	85,616	483,476	483,476	105,706	35,893	483,476
25-44	570,110	347,143	1,586,731	1,586,731	285,834	118,051	1,586,731
45-64	549,206	311,439	1,545,668	1,545,668	290,416	128,211	1,545,668
65+	368,850	198,852	1,089,714	1,089,714	216,803	91,937	1,089,714
Total	2,125,594	1,249,200	6,151,548	6,151,548	1,181,230	489,500	6,151,548

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Key Highlights: What is the scope of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri?

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

- From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total of 23,059 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri and reported to DHSS. Of these individuals, 14,846 (64.4%) were subcategorized as stage 3 (AIDS) cases, and the remaining 8,213 (35.6%) were subcategorized as HIV cases. Of the cumulative number of persons diagnosed with HIV disease, 13,856 (60.1%) were presumed to be living at the end of 2021.
- The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly between 2017 and 2021, with no sustained upward or downward trend in new HIV diagnoses over this time period. In 2021, there were 559 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease. However, this value has not been adjusted for reporting delays, and therefore is likely to change.
- The number of persons living with HIV disease continued to increase every year, from 12,671 persons in 2017 to 13,856 persons in 2021. The increase is primarily due to the fact that individuals are living longer with the disease as a result of improved treatment and medical care.

Where

- HIV disease disproportionately impacts the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). The highest rates of new diagnoses and persons living with HIV disease were found in these two areas.
- The rate of persons newly diagnosed who remained classified as HIV cases at the end of 2021 was highest in St. Louis City (30.6 per 100,000). The rate of persons newly diagnosed who were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2021 was highest in St. Louis City (5.3 per 100,000).

Who

Sex

- Males represented the majority of persons newly diagnosed and living HIV disease. The rates of persons living with HIV disease were around 4.7 times as high among males compared to females. The rates of newly diagnosed with HIV disease were around 4.4 times as high among males compared to females.

Race/Ethnicity

- HIV disease continues to disproportionately impact minorities. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases among Blacks/African Americans was 7.4 times as high as whites, and 4.1 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. The disparity was even greater among Black/African American females with the newly diagnosed representing 50% of Missouri's female population. It should be emphasized that race/ethnicity in itself is not a risk factor for HIV infection; however, among many racial/ethnic minority populations, social, economic, and cultural factors are associated with high rates of HIV risk behavior. These factors also may be barriers to receiving HIV prevention information or accessing HIV testing, diagnosis, and treatment.

Age

- The age of individuals living with HIV disease has increased over time. In 2012, the largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease were 45-49 years of age, whereas in 2021 persons 55-59 years old represented the largest number of living cases.
- The age of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV has slightly increased over time. In 2012, the largest numbers of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease were between 19-24 years of age, compared to 2021 when the largest numbers of new diagnoses were 30-34 years of age. The difference may be attributed to increased testing among younger individuals or due to a true increase in the number of new infections at a younger age.

Exposure Category

- The majority of new diagnoses continue to be attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM). Among females, heterosexual contact was the primary mode of transmission.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Missouri, 1982—2021

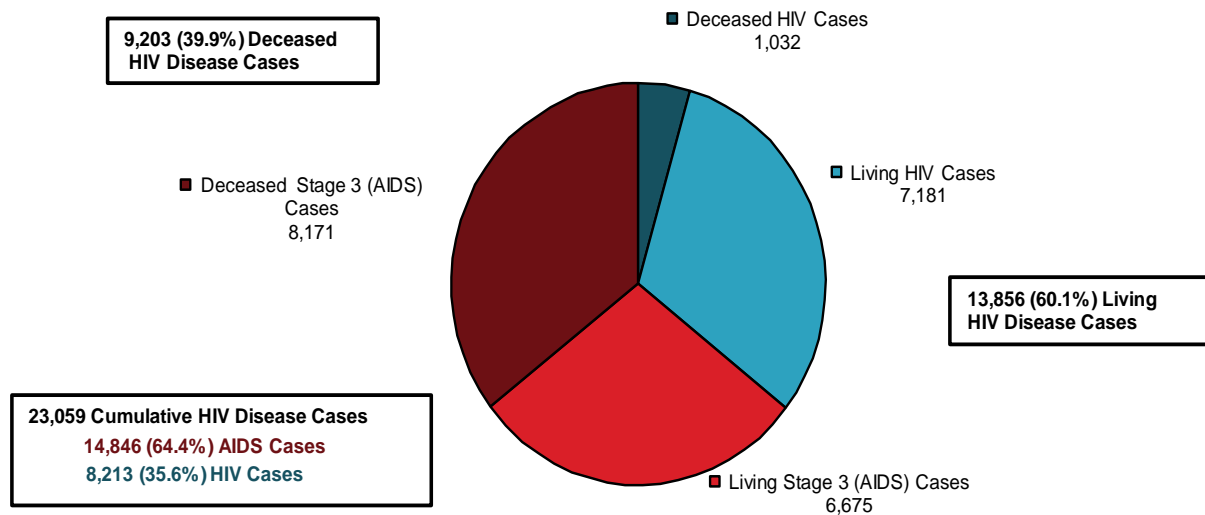
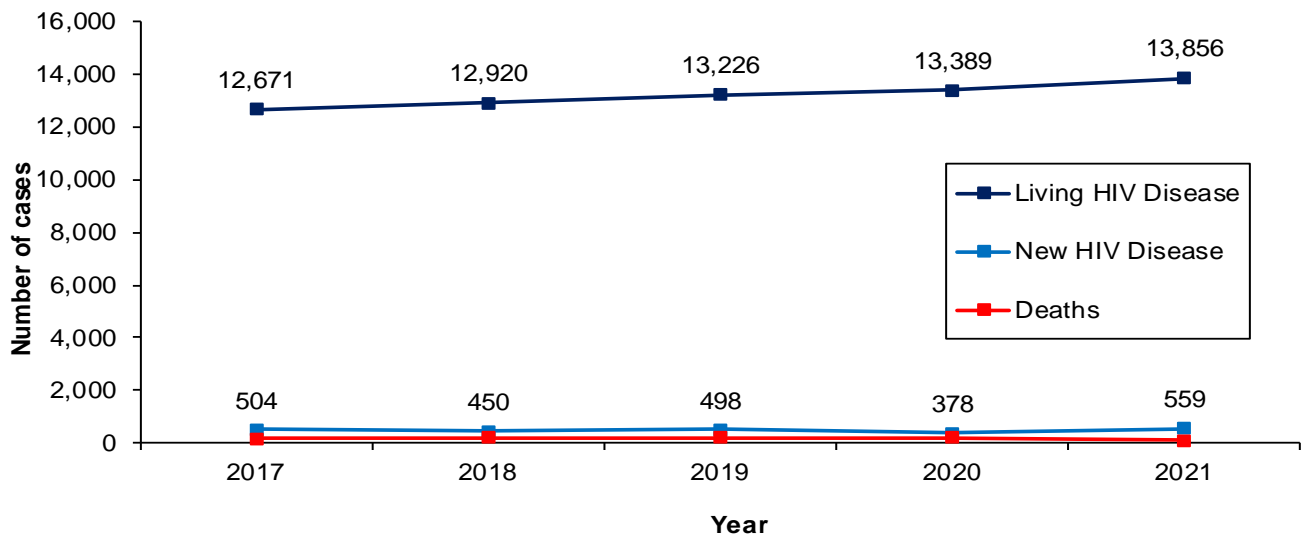


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Missouri, 2017—2021

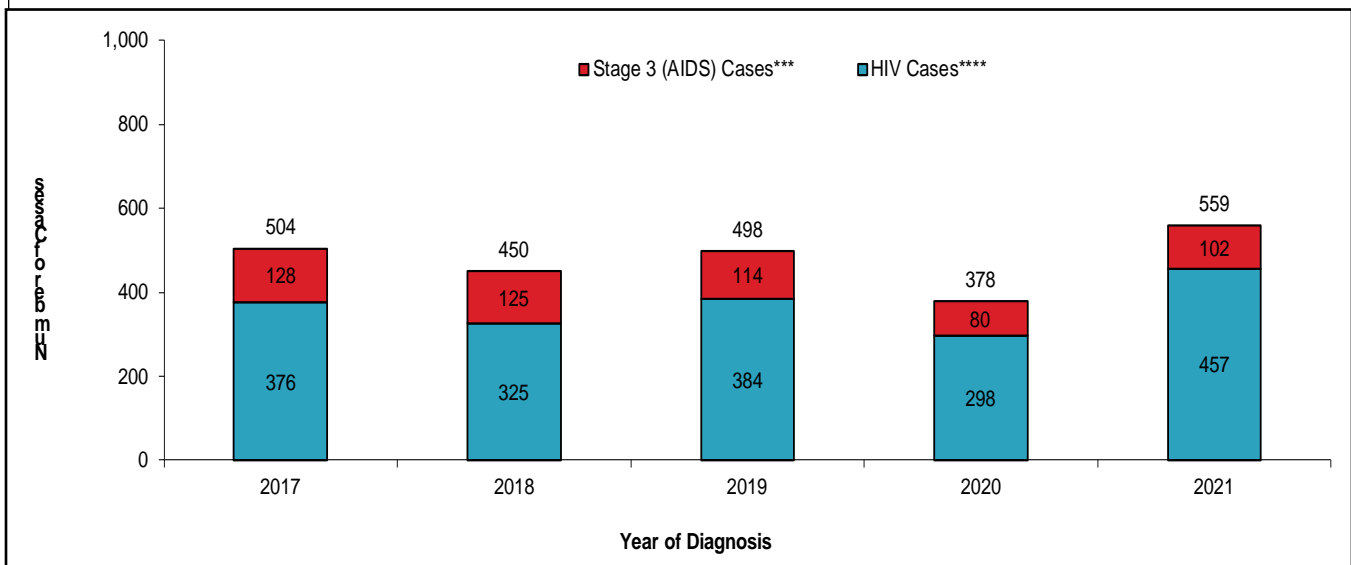


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year; For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1985 to 2021, there have been a total of 23,059 HIV disease cases diagnosed in Missouri and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 60.1% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 8,213 were classified as HIV cases and 14,846 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2021, there were 13,856 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in Missouri (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased each year. There were 559 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of new diagnoses from 2017 to 2021 has fluctuated; the number of new diagnoses ranged from 504 cases in 2017 to 559 cases in 2021. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease each year has remained generally steady. The lower number of deaths in 2021 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2017-2021**



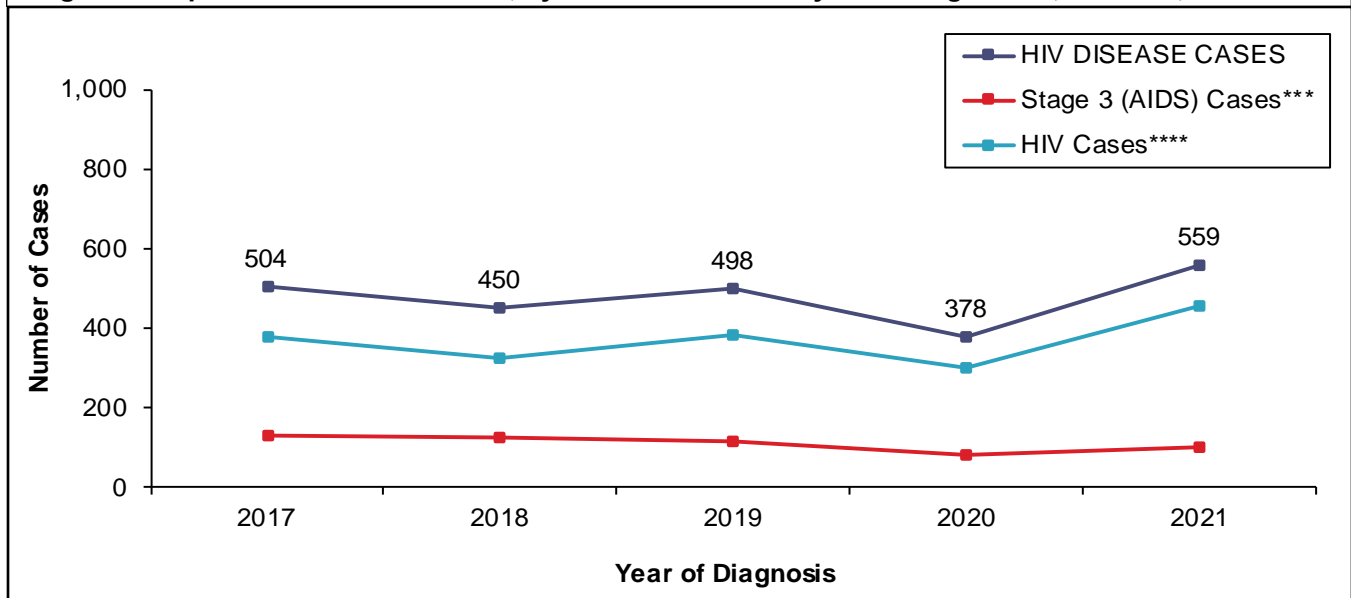
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2017-2021**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

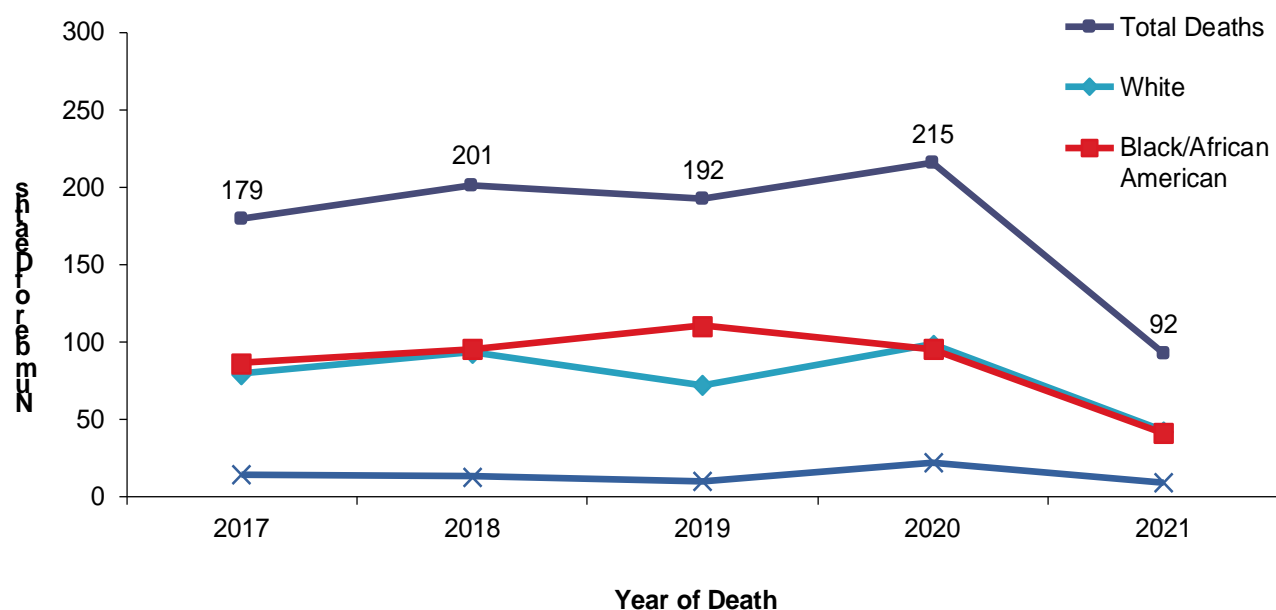
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Between 2017 and 2021, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 504 cases in 2017 to 559 cases in 2021 (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly between 2017 and 2021, with no sustained upward or downward trend in new HIV diagnoses over this time period. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, a larger number are currently classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases compared to those diagnosed in 2021 because they have been living with the virus longer.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 2017—2021†**

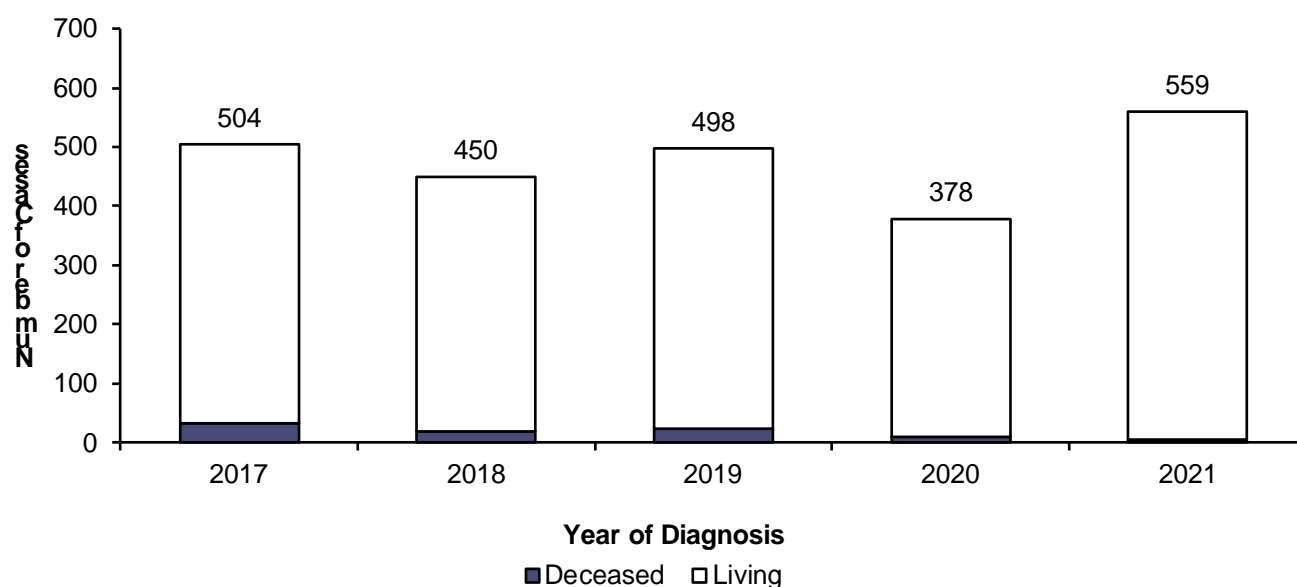


*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri.

**Total deaths include persons of all races.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2021, and reported by February 28, 2022.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2017—2021**



*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease was generally steady between 2017 and 2021 (Figure 5). Of the 504 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 32 (6.35%) were deceased by the end of 2021 (Figure 6). Among the 559 cases first diagnosed in 2021, 6 (1.07%) were deceased at the end of 2021. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Missouri, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	5,862	81.6%	194.3	5,497	82%	182.2	11,359	82.0%	376.4
Female	1,319	18.4%	42.1	1,178	18%	37.6	2,497	18.0%	79.7
Total	7,181	100.0%	116.7	6,675	100%	108.5	13,856	100.0%	225.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3,279	46.7%	66.5	3,097	48%	62.8	6,376	47.1%	129.4
Black/African American	3,268	46.5%	431.0	3,041	47%	401.1	6,309	46.6%	832.0
Hispanic	397	5.7%	143.8	336	5%	121.7	733	5.4%	265.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	67	1.0%	43.1	43	1%	27.7	110	0.8%	70.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14	0.2%	41.1	3	0%	8.8	17	0.1%	49.9
Total	7,025	100.0%	114.2	6,520	100%	106.0	13,545	100.0%	220.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	2,851	49.7%	117.7	2,748	51%	113.4	5,599	50.4%	231.1
Black/African American Male	2,474	43.1%	685.1	2,309	43%	639.4	4,783	43.0%	1324.5
Hispanic Male	343	6.0%	241.2	285	5%	200.4	628	5.7%	441.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	57	1.0%	76.3	30	1%	40.1	87	0.8%	116.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	12	0.2%	70.7	3	0%	17.7	15	0.1%	88.3
Total	5,737	100.0%	190.1	5,375	100%	178.1	11,112	100.0%	368.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	428	33.2%	17.1	349	30%	13.9	777	31.9%	31.0
Black/African American Female	794	61.6%	199.9	732	64%	184.3	1,526	62.7%	384.3
Hispanic Female	54	4.2%	40.3	51	4%	38.1	105	4.3%	78.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	10	0.8%	12.4	13	1%	16.1	23	0.9%	28.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	2	0.2%	11.7	0	0%	0.0	2	0.1%	11.7
Total	1,288	100.0%	41.1	1,145	100%	36.5	2,433	100.0%	77.6
Current Age[‡]									
<2	3	0.1%	2.1	0	0%	0.0	3	0.0%	2.1
2-12	22	0.4%	2.6	2	0%	0.2	24	0.3%	2.9
13-18	47	0.9%	10.1	6	0%	1.3	53	0.6%	11.3
19-24	296	5.7%	61.2	41	1%	8.5	337	3.9%	69.7
25-44	1,771	33.9%	111.6	597	17%	37.6	2,368	27.3%	149.2
45-64	1,648	31.6%	106.6	1,043	30%	67.5	2,691	31.0%	174.1
65+	1,431	27.4%	131.3	1,770	51%	162.4	3,201	36.9%	293.7
Total	5,218	100.0%	84.8	3,459	100%	56.2	8,677	100.0%	141.1

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri who are currently living, regardless of current residence. Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Missouri, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	373	81.6%	12.4	81	79.4%	2.7	454	81.2%	15.0
Female	84	18.4%	2.7	21	20.6%	0.7	105	18.8%	3.4
Total	457	100.0%	7.4	102	100.0%	1.7	559	100.0%	9.1
Race/Ethnicity									
White	166	37.6%	3.4	55	56.7%	1.1	221	41.0%	4.5
Black/African American	222	50.2%	29.3	32	33.0%	4.2	254	47.1%	33.5
Hispanic	42	9.5%	15.2	9	9.3%	3.3	51	9.5%	18.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	1.4%	3.9	1	1.0%	0.6	7	1.3%	4.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	1.4%	17.6	0	0.0%	0.0	6	1.1%	17.6
Total	442	100.0%	7.2	97	100.0%	1.6	539	100.0%	8.8
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	132	36.8%	5.4	46	60.5%	1.9	178	40.9%	7.3
Black/African American Male	180	50.1%	49.8	22	28.9%	6.1	202	46.4%	55.9
Hispanic Male	37	10.3%	26.0	7	9.2%	4.9	44	10.1%	30.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	6	1.7%	8.0	1	1.3%	1.3	7	1.6%	9.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	4	1.1%	23.6	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.9%	23.6
Total	359	100.0%	11.9	76	100.0%	2.5	435	100.0%	14.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	34	41.0%	1.4	9	42.9%	0.4	43	41.3%	1.7
Black/African American Female	42	50.6%	10.6	10	47.6%	2.5	52	50.0%	13.1
Hispanic Female	5	6.0%	3.7	2	9.5%	1.5	7	6.7%	5.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	2	2.4%	11.7	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.9%	11.7
Total	83	100.0%	2.6	21	100.0%	0.7	104	100.0%	3.3
Current Age†									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	5	1.2%	1.1	1	1.2%	0.2	6	1.1%	1.3
19-24	97	23.0%	20.1	8	9.9%	1.7	105	18.8%	21.7
25-44	190	45.1%	12.0	24	29.6%	1.5	214	38.3%	13.5
45-64	84	20.0%	5.4	29	35.8%	1.9	113	20.2%	7.3
65+	45	10.7%	4.1	19	23.5%	1.7	64	11.4%	5.9
Total	421	100.0%	6.8	81	100.0%	1.3	559	100.0%	9.1

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

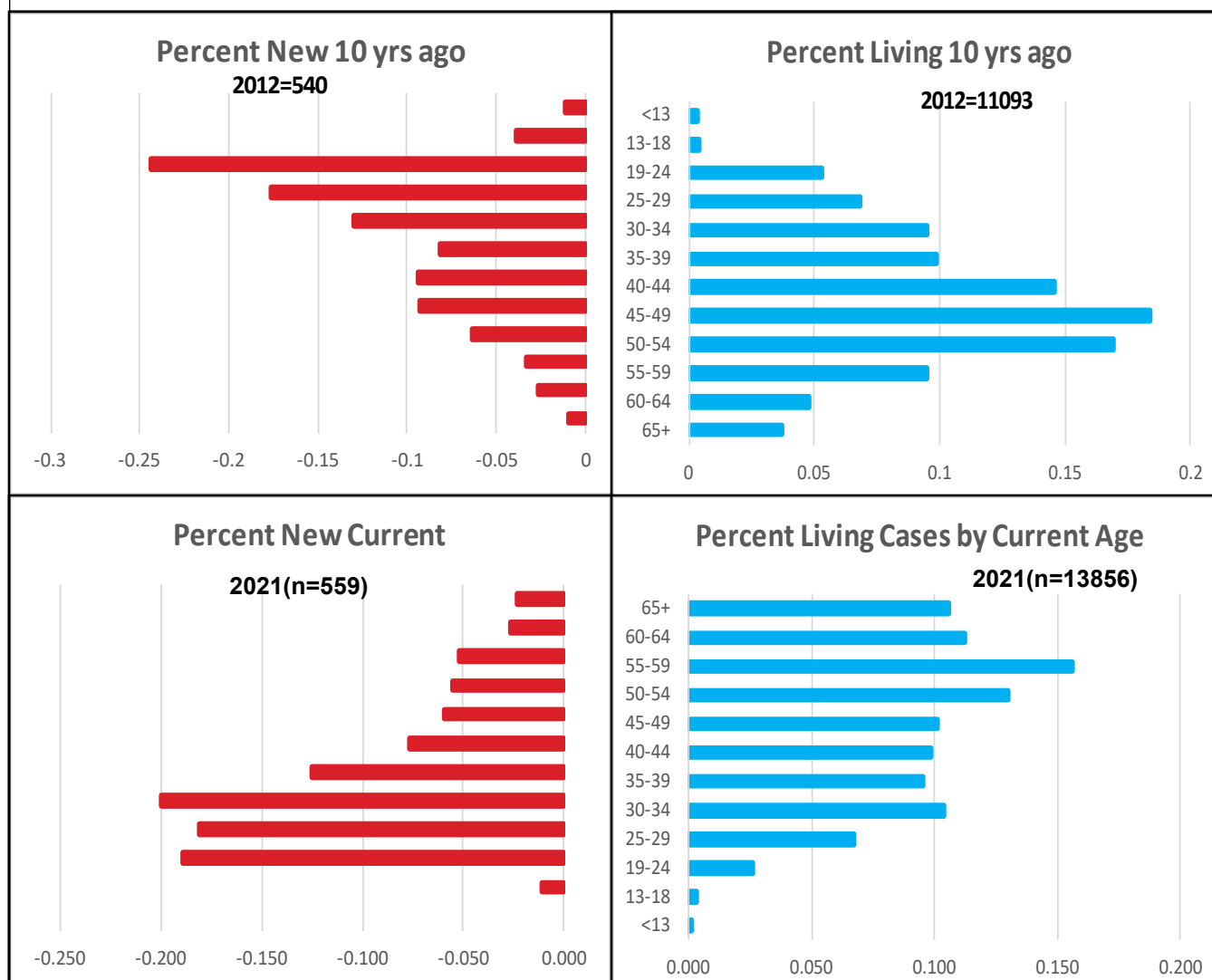
†Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 13,856 persons living with HIV at the end of 2021, 82% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.8 times as high among males compared to females. Whites and Black/African Americans represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases. However, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.4 times as high among Blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among males, the rate of living cases among Blacks/African Americans was 5.7 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 12.4 times as high as the rate among whites.

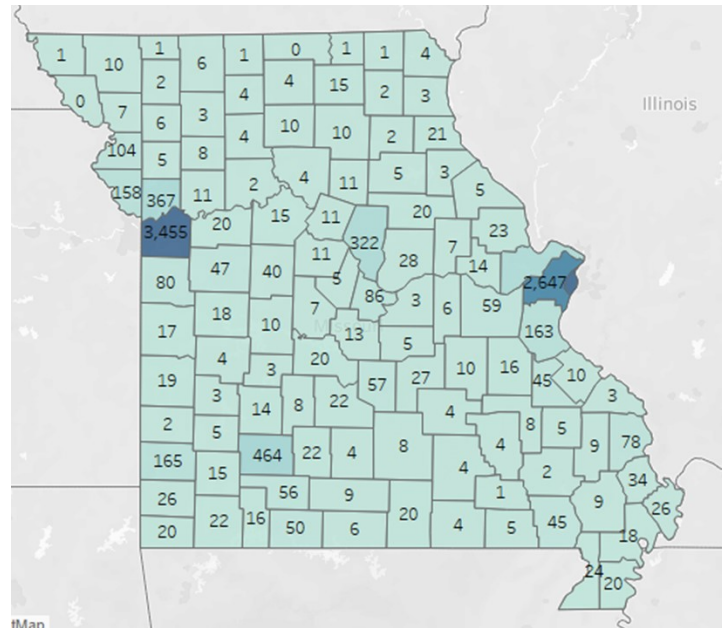
Of the persons 559 newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 18.2% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 4.4 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.4 times as high among males and 7.7 times as high among females that were Blacks/African Americans compared to whites. The number of HIV disease diagnoses was greatest among persons 25-44 years of age (38.3%) at the end of 2021. However, the rate was greater among people 19-24 years of age (21.7 per 100,000).

Figure 7. Distribution of new HIV disease cases by age at diagnosis and living HIV disease cases by current age in selected year, Missouri, 2012 and 2021



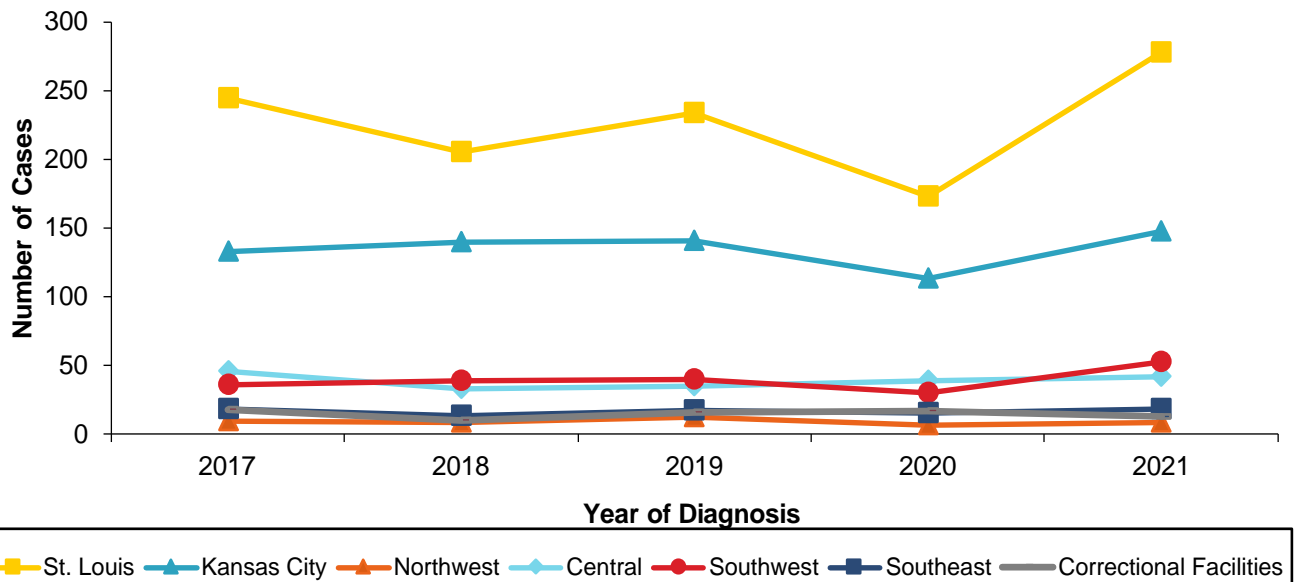
Changes have occurred in the distribution of the age at diagnosis among new HIV disease cases over time (Figure 7). In 2012, the greatest proportion of new diagnoses occurred among those ages 19-24 (24%). In 2021, the greatest proportion of new diagnoses occurred among ages 30-34 (20%). In 2012, the greatest proportion of living cases was among those ages 45-49 (18%). In 2021, the greatest proportion of living cases was between 55-59 years old (16%).

Figure 8. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV care region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2021



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS). Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=350).

Figure 9. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV care region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2017-2021



The largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease in 2021 were most recently diagnosed in Jackson County (3455), Saint Louis County (2647) (Figure 8).

The St. Louis HIV Care Region has represented the largest number of new HIV disease diagnoses in each year from 2017-2021 (Figure 9). For the St. Louis HIV Care Region, the number of new cases decreased in 2018 and 2020. In the remainder of the HIV care regions, the number of new diagnoses has been generally stable from 2017 to 2021, with slight fluctuations seen in select years.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, and by HIV care region, 2021

Location	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living with HIV			Diagnosed 2020**			Living with Stage 3 (AIDS)		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Geographic Area												
St. Louis City†	92	20.1%	30.6	1,817	25.3%	604.5	16	15.7%	5.3	1,644	24.6%	546.9
St. Louis County†	115	25.2%	11.6	1,470	20.5%	147.9	28	27.5%	2.8	1,177	17.6%	118.4
Kansas City†	93	20.4%	8.0	1,539	21.4%	132.3	21	20.6%	1.8	1,714	25.7%	147.4
Outstate†	147	32.2%	4.0	2,011	28.0%	54.7	34	33.3%	0.9	1,797	26.9%	48.8
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	10	2.2%	N/A	344	4.8%	N/A	3	2.9%	N/A	343	5.1%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	457	100.0%	7.4	7,181	100.0%	117.0	102	100.0%	1.7	6,675	100.0%	108.8
HIV Care Region												
St. Louis†	229	50.1%	10.8	3,596	50.1%	169.6	49	48.0%	2.3	3,075	46.1%	145.0
Kansas City†	120	26.3%	9.7	1,968	27.4%	158.8	28	27.5%	2.3	2,128	31.9%	171.7
Northwest†	7	1.5%	3.2	79	1.1%	35.8	1	1.0%	0.5	80	1.2%	36.2
Central†	32	7.0%	3.6	444	6.2%	50.1	10	9.8%	1.1	348	5.2%	39.3
Southwest†	44	9.6%	3.7	573	8.0%	48.5	8	7.8%	0.7	506	7.6%	42.8
Southeast†	15	3.3%	3.1	177	2.5%	36.2	3	2.9%	0.6	195	2.9%	39.8
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	10	2.2%	N/A	344	4.8%	N/A	3	2.9%	N/A	343	5.1%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	457	100.0%	7.4	7,181	100.0%	117.0	102	100.0%	1.7	6,675	100.0%	108.8

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were differences in the proportion of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease that were either concurrently diagnosed with stage 3 (AIDS) or progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021 by geographic area and HIV care region (Table 3). For geographic area, Outstate had the highest proportion, 32.4%, of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021. Excluding outstate, Saint Louis County has highest number of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases while Saint Louis City has the highest number of living HIV disease diagnoses. The rate of those living with HIV disease and those newly diagnosed with HIV disease was highest in St. Louis City.

For HIV Care Regions, St. Louis HIV Care Region has the highest proportion of newly and living HIV disease diagnoses. St. Louis HIV Care Region also has the highest number of cases (18%) that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021.

The variation in the proportion of newly diagnosed individuals that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021 among the geographic areas may be related to differences in when individuals were tested in the course of their disease progression, or differences in active surveillance techniques.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2021

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis City†	28	30.4%	20.8	53	57.6%	39.2	8	8.7%	63.8	92	100.0%	30.6
St. Louis County†	19	16.5%	2.9	83	72.2%	33.7	8	7.0%	26.7	115	100.0%	11.6
Kansas City†	27	29.0%	3.3	48	51.6%	25.0	11	11.8%	11.7	93	100.0%	8.0
Outstate Missouri†	85	57.8%	2.6	36	24.5%	26.2	15	10.2%	11.4	147	100.0%	4.0
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	7	70.0%	N/A	2	20.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	10	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	166	36.3%	3.4	222	48.6%	31.2	42	9.2%	15.6	457	100.0%	7.4

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2021

HIV Care Region	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis†	64	27.9%	4.2	139	60.7%	34.1	16	7.0%	24.4	229	100.0%	10.8
Kansas City†	38	31.7%	4.3	59	49.2%	30.5	16	13.3%	16.6	120	100.0%	9.7
Northwest†	3	42.9%	1.5	1	14.3%	12.0	2	28.6%	22.5	7	100.0%	3.2
Central†	16	50.0%	2.1	12	37.5%	26.4	3	9.4%	10.1	32	100.0%	3.6
Southwest†	29	65.9%	2.8	4	9.1%	16.0	5	11.4%	8.9	44	100.0%	3.7
Southeast†	9	60.0%	2.1	5	33.3%	16.2	0	0.0%	0.0	15	100.0%	3.1
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	7	70.0%	N/A	2	20.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	10	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	166	36.3%	3.4	222	48.6%	31.2	42	9.2%	7.8	457	100.0%	7.4

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2021 by race/ethnicity varied by geographic area (Table 4). Whites were the highest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV cases for Outstate while the rest of the geographic areas, Black/African Americans were the highest proportion. Differences in the general population distribution of each of these geographic areas likely explain some of the variation observed.

The difference in the rate of new HIV case diagnoses by race/ethnicity also varied by geographic area. In Saint Louis County, the rate of new HIV cases among Blacks/African Americans was 11.6 times as high as the rate among whites. In Saint Louis County, the rate of new HIV cases was 9.2 times as high in Hispanic compared to whites.

Different patterns observed for the geographic areas were also present by HIV care region (Table 5). St. Louis HIV Care Region and Kansas City HIV Care Region, Black/African American have the highest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV cases while the rest of the regions whites are the highest proportion. In terms of rates, Black/African Americans have the highest rates among all regions except Northwest. However, we have to interpret this with caution due to low number of cases.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	<u>HIV Cases*</u>				<u>Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases</u>			
	<u>Newly Diagnosed</u>		<u>Living</u>		<u>Newly Diagnosed**</u>		<u>Living</u>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	81	34.8%	2,252	50.4%	22	61.1%	2,129	52.2%
Black/African American	115	49.4%	1,804	40.3%	9	25.0%	1,642	40.3%
Hispanic	23	9.9%	276	6.2%	4	11.1%	190	4.7%
Other/Unknown	14	6.0%	139	3.1%	1	2.8%	117	2.9%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	233	100.0%	4,471	100.0%	36	100.0%	4,078	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Missouri, 2021

Age Group	<u>White</u>		<u>Black/African American</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
19-24	42	1.0%	158	4.6%	15	3.2%	225	2.6%
25-44	1,177	26.9%	1,722	50.0%	233	50.0%	3,263	38.2%
45-64	2,501	57.1%	1,366	39.6%	191	41.0%	4,154	48.6%
65+	660	15.1%	197	5.7%	27	5.8%	902	10.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,381	100.0%	3,446	100.0%	466	100.0%	8,549	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data presented for each exposure category for Tables 6-20 have not been adjusted to redistribute individuals with missing exposure category information. Therefore these data only represent those individuals with an exposure category reported to DHSS. The total number of individuals in each exposure category is likely underestimated, especially among those newly diagnosed in 2021. These data are subject to change.

There were a total of 269 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans had the highest proportion of MSM new HIV cases at 49% while whites had the highest proportion of MSM new stage 3 (AIDS) cases at 61%. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 13.4% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. Whites had the largest proportion of MSM living with both HIV and stage 3 (AIDS).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). The largest proportion overall in Missouri were between the ages of 45-64 at 48.6%. Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (58.9%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. The greatest numbers of Black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years old.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,020	45.0%	1,122	49.5%	59	2.6%	2,267	26.5%
St. Louis County	583	35.5%	936	57.0%	81	4.9%	1,641	19.2%
Kansas City	1,130	49.6%	873	38.3%	194	8.5%	2,277	26.6%
Outstate	1,559	75.1%	325	15.7%	126	6.1%	2,075	24.3%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	89	30.8%	190	65.7%	6	2.1%	289	3.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,381	51.2%	3,446	40.3%	466	5.5%	8,549	100.0%
<u>HIV Care Region</u>								
St. Louis	1,871	44.1%	2,103	49.6%	149	3.5%	4,239	49.6%
Kansas City	1,479	53.0%	974	34.9%	243	8.7%	2,789	32.6%
Northwest	61	81.3%	7	9.3%	4	5.3%	75	0.9%
Central	294	72.1%	84	20.6%	24	5.9%	408	4.8%
Southwest	469	81.6%	47	8.2%	34	5.9%	575	6.7%
Southeast	118	67.8%	41	23.6%	6	3.4%	174	2.0%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	89	30.8%	190	65.7%	6	2.1%	289	3.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,381	51.2%	3,446	40.3%	466	5.5%	8,549	100.0%
*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities. **Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region. ***Percentage of cases per area/region. Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.								

Of the 8,549 MSM living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, the largest proportion were diagnosed in Kansas City (26.6%), followed by Saint Louis City (26.5%) (Table 8). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among MSM diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 75.1% of persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM were white, whereas only 30.8% of this group who were diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities were white. The differences were likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas.

Similar patterns were also seen for the HIV care regions. The St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 49.6% of all living cases among MSM and the Kansas City HIV Care Region comprised 32.6%. The St. Louis HIV Care Region and Kansas City Care Region also had the highest proportion of living cases among white MSM.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	9	50.0%	192	65.5%	6	0.0%	243	63.8%
Black/African American	3	16.7%	72	24.6%	0	0.0%	114	29.9%
Hispanic	3	16.7%	17	5.8%	0	0.0%	14	3.7%
Other/Unknown	3	16.7%	12	4.1%	1	0.0%	10	2.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	18	100.0%	293	100.0%	7	100.0%	381	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Missouri, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	6.5%	5	0.7%
25-44	145	33.3%	43	23.1%	15	48.4%	216	32.0%
45-64	233	53.6%	115	61.8%	14	45.2%	369	54.7%
65+	54	12.4%	28	15.1%	0	0.0%	84	12.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	435	100.0%	186	100.0%	31	100.0%	674	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 25 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2021 (Table 9). The small number of new cases diagnosed among MSM/IDU make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex are difficult to interpret. Although based on a small number of cases, 28% of newly diagnosed cases progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021. Whites represented the majority (60%) of new HIV cases among MSM/IDU. Among living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, whites represented the largest proportion of cases, 65.5% and 63.8%, respectively.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 10). Among white and Black/African American MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the majority were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. In contrast, the largest proportion of Hispanic MSM/IDU with HIV disease were between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age. The highest proportion of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age (54.7%) while no cases of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 13-18 years of age at the end of 2021.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2021

Geographic Area	<u>White</u>		<u>Black/African American</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	44	40%	57	52.3%	5	4.6%	109	16.2%
St. Louis County	24	46%	28	53.8%	0	0.0%	52	7.7%
Kansas City	102	60%	48	28.2%	11	6.5%	170	25.2%
Outstate	223	86%	16	6.2%	14	5.4%	260	38.6%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	42	51%	37	44.6%	1	1.2%	83	12.3%
MISSOURI TOTAL	435	65%	186	27.6%	31	4.6%	674	100.0%
<u>HIV Care Region</u>								
St. Louis	83	46.1%	85	47.2%	8	4.4%	180	27.3%
Kansas City	148	64.9%	55	24.1%	14	6.1%	228	34.5%
Northwest	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.8%
Central	42	80.8%	4	7.7%	5	9.6%	52	7.9%
Southwest	89	91.8%	2	2.1%	3	3.1%	97	14.7%
Southeast	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22	3.3%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	42	50.6%	37	44.6%	1	1.2%	83	12.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	435	65.9%	186	28.2%	31	4.7%	660	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 674 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, the largest proportion was diagnosed in Outstate Missouri (38.6%), followed by Kansas City (25.2%) (Table 11). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among MSM/IDU diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 86% of living cases attributed to MSM/IDU were white.

Kansas City HIV Care Region represented the largest proportion of all living cases among MSM/IDU at 34.5% followed by St. Louis HIV Care Region at 27.3%. The proportion of white living cases among MSM/IDU was highest in the Northwest HIV Care Region (100%) and lowest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (46%). The proportion of Black/African American among MSM/IDU was highest in St. Louis HIV Care Region. Among Hispanics, the highest proportion was in Central and Kansas City.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	5	27.8%	99	34.1%	3	75.0%	97	25.1%
Black/African American Male	1	5.6%	61	21.0%	0	0.0%	113	29.3%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	4	1.4%	0	0.0%	18	4.7%
White Female	8	44.4%	76	26.2%	1	25.0%	74	19.2%
Black/African American Female	2	11.1%	40	13.8%	0	0.0%	68	17.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	4	1.4%	0	0.0%	10	2.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	18	100.0%	290	100.0%	4	100.0%	386	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Missouri, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	3	0.4%
25-44	49	25.0%	27	15.5%	59	39.3%	20	18.5%	171	25.3%
45-64	120	61.2%	101	58.0%	84	56.0%	73	67.6%	403	59.6%
65+	26	13.3%	46	26.4%	7	4.7%	13	12.0%	99	14.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	196	100.0%	174	100.0%	150	100.0%	108	100.0%	676	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 22 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injection drug use (IDU) in 2021 (Table 12). The small number of new cases diagnosed among IDU make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex difficult to interpret. Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, 4 progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021. There were 290 living HIV cases and 386 living stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed among IDU. Males represented 53.8% of living HIV cases diagnosed among IDU.

Among IDU living with HIV disease, a smaller proportion of white males and white females had progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021 compared to non-white males and females. There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU between those classified as HIV cases compared to those classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases. For example, white males represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases (34%) while Black/African American males represented the largest proportion (32%) of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among IDU.

The greatest numbers of persons living with HIV disease in each race/ethnicity and sex category presented among IDU were 45 to 64 years of age at the end of 2021 (Table 13). White males represented the largest proportion of living HIV diagnosed among IDU at 196 (29%) followed closely by Black/African American males at 174 (29%).

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	20	17.2%	92	79.3%	2	1.7%	116	17.2%
St. Louis County	18	34.0%	32	60.4%	1	1.9%	53	7.8%
Kansas City	51	35.9%	72	50.7%	17	12.0%	142	21.0%
Outstate	200	80.6%	31	12.5%	12	4.8%	248	36.7%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	57	48.7%	55	47.0%	4	3.4%	117	17.3%
MISSOURI TOTAL	346	51.2%	282	41.7%	36	5.3%	676	100.0%
<u>HIV Care Region</u>								
St. Louis	68	34.2%	124	62.3%	3	1.5%	199	29.4%
Kansas City	93	48.7%	74	38.7%	20	10.5%	191	28.3%
Northwest	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	11	1.6%
Central	30	73.2%	9	22.0%	2	4.9%	41	6.1%
Southwest	73	81.1%	10	11.1%	5	5.6%	90	13.3%
Southeast	18	66.7%	7	25.9%	2	7.4%	27	4.0%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	57	48.7%	55	47.0%	4	3.4%	117	17.3%
MISSOURI TOTAL	346	51.2%	282	41.7%	36	5.3%	676	100.0%
*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities. **Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region. ***Percentage of cases per area/region. Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.								

Of the 676 IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, the largest proportion was diagnosed in Outstate Missouri (36.7%), followed by Kansas City (21%) (Table 14). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among IDU diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 80.6% of living cases attributed to IDU were white. Among Black/African American the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases among IDU were in St. Louis City (79.3%), while Hispanics were in Kansas City (12%). The differences are likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas.

The St. Louis and Kansas City HIV Care Region represented 57.7% of all living cases among IDU. The proportion of white living cases among IDU was highest in the Southwest HIV Care Region (81.1%) and lowest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (34.2%). The highest proportion of Black/African American living cases among IDU were in St. Louis HIV Care Region (62.3%). Though proportions of Hispanic living cases among IDU by HIV care region are difficult to interpret due to small numbers of individuals in this population, the highest number of these cases are in the Kansas City Region (10.5%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	<u>Newly Diagnosed</u>		<u>Living</u>		<u>Newly Diagnosed**</u>		<u>Living</u>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	2	2.9%	65	5.9%	1	5.0%	56	5.6%
Black/African American Male	8	11.8%	154	13.9%	2	10.0%	185	18.4%
Hispanic Male	2	2.9%	8	0.7%	0	0.0%	14	1.4%
White Female	15	22.1%	261	23.6%	5	25.0%	210	20.9%
Black/African American Female	36	52.9%	550	49.7%	10	50.0%	477	47.5%
Hispanic Female	4	5.9%	34	3.1%	2	10.0%	31	3.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	68	100.0%	1107	100.0%	20	100.0%	1005	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Total includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Missouri, 2021

Age Group	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black/African American Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black/African American Females</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.1%
19-24	0	0.0%	5	1.5%	3	0.6%	34	3.3%	47	2.2%
25-44	26	21.5%	109	32.2%	134	28.5%	383	37.3%	714	33.8%
45-64	68	56.2%	193	56.9%	277	58.8%	546	53.2%	1,158	54.8%
65+	27	22.3%	32	9.4%	57	12.1%	62	6.0%	191	9.0%
MISSOURI TOTAL	121	100.0%	339	100.0%	471	100.0%	1,027	100.0%	2,112	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 88 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 (Table 15). The small number of new cases diagnosed among heterosexuals make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex difficult to interpret. Though based on small numbers, Black/African American females represented the largest number of new HIV disease diagnoses and new stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses among heterosexuals. Black/African American females represented the highest proportion of living HIV disease and stage 3 (AIDS). Females represented 76.3% of living HIV cases and 71.4% of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

Among heterosexual contact cases, the greatest proportion of living cases was between 45-64 years of age in all races and genders in 2021. (Table 16). There were only two cases under the age of 13 years old.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	63	11.1%	474	83.7%	17	3.0%	566	26.8%
St. Louis County	101	18.9%	402	75.1%	18	3.4%	535	25.3%
Kansas City	70	19.8%	249	70.5%	20	5.7%	353	16.7%
Outstate	337	60.6%	163	29.3%	30	5.4%	556	26.3%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	21	20.6%	78	76.5%	2	2.0%	102	4.8%
MISSOURI TOTAL	592	28.0%	1,366	64.7%	87	4.1%	2,112	100.0%
<u>HIV Care Region</u>								
St. Louis	218	18.6%	889	75.7%	37	3.2%	1,174	55.6%
Kansas City	123	27.0%	276	60.5%	34	7.5%	456	21.6%
Northwest	12	52.2%	10	43.5%	1	4.3%	23	1.1%
Central	82	62.1%	43	32.6%	3	2.3%	132	6.3%
Southwest	93	65.0%	34	23.8%	8	5.6%	143	6.8%
Southeast	43	52.4%	36	43.9%	2	2.4%	82	3.9%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	21	20.6%	78	76.5%	2	2.0%	102	4.8%
MISSOURI TOTAL	592	28.0%	1,366	64.7%	87	4.1%	2,112	100.0%
*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities. **Percentage of race in each area/region. ***Percentage of cases per area/region. Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.								

Of the 2,112 living cases among heterosexual contacts at the end of 2021, the largest proportion was diagnosed in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Outstate (Table 17). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among heterosexuals diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In terms of geographic, Black/African Americans represented a larger proportion of living HIV disease cases among heterosexual contact cases (64.7%) compared to all other exposure categories. Among whites, the highest proportion of living HIV cases among heterosexual contacts were in Outstate (60.6%) while Black/African American were in St. Louis City (83.7%). Hispanics had lower HIV cases with a total of 87 living cases among heterosexual contacts. The differences are likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas.

In terms of HIV Care Regions, the St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 54.9% of all living cases among heterosexuals. The proportion of white living cases among heterosexuals was highest in the Southwest HIV Care Region (65%) and lowest in St. Louis (18.6%). The proportion of Black/African American living cases was highest in Missouri correctional facilities (76.5%) followed closely by St. Louis HIV Care Region (75.7%). Among Hispanic living cases the highest proportion was in Kansas City (7.5%).

Table 18. Deaths* among HIV cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2021

Mode of Transmission	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black/African American Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black/African American Females</u>		<u>Total**</u>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	304	66.8%	217	59.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	545	52.8%
MSM/IDU	55	12.1%	25	6.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	85	8.2%
IDU	35	7.7%	35	9.5%	12	22.2%	21	22.8%	111	10.8%
Heterosexual Contact	10	2.2%	32	8.7%	30	55.6%	51	55.4%	133	12.9%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	44	9.7%	58	15.8%	12	22.2%	19	20.7%	149	14.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL ***	455	100.0%	368	100.0%	54	100.0%	92	100.0%	1032	100.0%

*May or may not be due to HIV-related illnesses.

**Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

***Total (numbers and percentages) include 9 cases (1.1%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 19. Deaths* among stage 3 (AIDS) cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2021

Mode of Transmission	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black/African American Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black/African American Females</u>		<u>Total**</u>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	3,586	76.7%	1,499	66.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,326	65.2%
MSM/IDU	495	10.6%	237	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	761	9.3%
IDU	202	4.3%	216	9.6%	91	27.2%	118	23.0%	672	8.2%
Heterosexual Contact	82	1.8%	127	5.6%	180	53.7%	303	59.2%	720	8.8%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	151	3.2%	156	6.9%	36	10.7%	67	13.1%	449	5.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL ***	4,673	100.0%	2,258	100.0%	335	100.0%	512	100.0%	8,171	100.0%

*May or may not be due to stage 3 (AIDS)-related illnesses.

**Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

***Total (numbers and percentages) include 243 cases (3.1%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The number of deaths that have occurred among persons still classified as HIV cases at the time of death was small (1032) in comparison to the number of deaths among persons classified as stage 3 (AIDS) (8,171) (Tables 18 and 19). The greatest proportion of deaths among HIV cases and persons classified as stage 3 (AIDS) has occurred among males that have sex with males.

There were differences in the distribution of deaths among HIV cases by mode of transmission among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among males, the majority of deaths occurred among cases attributed to MSM. Among female HIV cases, the largest number of deaths occurred among cases attributed to heterosexual contact. The proportion of deaths among those with no indicated risk among stage 3 (AIDS) cases was smaller than that among HIV cases, likely because there was more time to obtain exposure category information.

Table 20. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with exposure category assignments for Missouri, 2021

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2021*		Living		2021**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
MSM	233	69.1%	4,471	72.5%	36	53.7%	4,078	61.5%
MSM/IDU	18	5.3%	293	4.7%	7	10.4%	381	5.7%
IDU	18	5.3%	290	4.7%	4	6.0%	386	5.8%
Heterosexual Contact	68	20.2%	1,107	17.9%	20	29.9%	1,005	15.1%
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	27	0.4%
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	337	† 100.0%	6,169	† 100.0%	67	100.0%	6,636	† 100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	82	100.0%	0.0%		39	100.0%
TOTAL	337		6,251		67		6,675	

*HIV cases reported during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes 2 cases with a confirmed "other" exposure category among persons living with HIV and one case among persons living with stage 3 (AIDS).

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 20 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. The proportion of MSM cases was greater for living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases compared to the proportion among their respective new cases. This proportion may indicate changes in how individuals are being infected over time. However, the observed pattern may also be related to the method used to re-distribute those with unknown risks. The method used to re-distribute new cases may weight those with no indicated risk more heavily than the MSM category.

The majority of new HIV disease cases diagnosed in 2021 (92%) and those living with HIV disease (93%) were residents of a metropolitan area at the time of diagnosis (Table 21). For a list of counties that were classified as a metropolitan area refer to the Appendix. There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases by sex based on the population of the area of residence. Whereas 82.4% of living HIV disease cases in metropolitan areas occurred among males, only 71.5% of living cases in nonmetropolitan areas were among males. There were differences in the distribution of living HIV disease cases by race/ethnicity based on the population of the area of residence. In metropolitan areas, only 44.6% of living HIV disease diagnoses were among whites compared to 79.5% in nonmetropolitan areas. There were also differences based on the population of area of residence in the distribution of living HIV disease cases by exposure category.

Table 21. Newly diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases, by population of area of residence at time of diagnosis, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by exposure category and age at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021[†]

	Newly Diagnosed						Living					
	Metropolitan Area**		Micropolitan Area***		Nonmetropolitan Area****		Metropolitan Area**		Micropolitan Area***		Nonmetropolitan Area****	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Sex												
Male	405	80.7%	25	86.2%	12	80.0%	10,066	82.4%	395	74.5%	303	71.5%
Female	97	19.3%	4	13.8%	3	20.0%	2,149	17.6%	135	25.5%	121	28.5%
Total	502	100.0%	29	100.0%	15	100.0%	12,215	100.0%	530	100.0%	424	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity												
White	182	36.3%	15	51.7%	14	93.3%	5,447	44.6%	351	66.2%	337	79.5%
Black/African American	246	49.0%	6	20.7%	0	0.0%	5,701	46.7%	126	23.8%	64	15.1%
Hispanic	46	9.2%	4	13.8%	1	6.7%	669	5.5%	33	6.2%	14	3.3%
Other/Unknown	28	5.6%	4	13.8%	0	0.0%	398	3.3%	20	3.8%	9	2.1%
Total	502	100.0%	29	100.0%	15	100.0%	12,215	100.0%	530	100.0%	424	100.0%
Exposure Category												
MSM	247	49.2%	10	34.5%	8	53.3%	7,825	64.1%	242	45.7%	193	45.5%
MSM/IDU	23	4.6%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	529	4.3%	38	7.2%	24	5.7%
IDU	16	3.2%	3	10.3%	1	6.7%	491	4.0%	34	6.4%	34	8.0%
Heterosexual Contact	86	17.1%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	1,820	14.9%	99	18.7%	91	21.5%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	129	25.7%	16	55.2%	4	26.7%	1,409	11.5%	104	19.6%	68	16.0%
Other	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	44	0.4%	3	0.6%	4	0.9%
Pediatric	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	97	0.8%	10	1.9%	10	2.4%
Total	502	100.0%	29	100.0%	15	100.0%	12,215	100.0%	530	100.0%	424	100.0%
Age at Diagnosis												
<2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45	0.4%	4	0.8%	5	1.2%
2-12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.3%	5	0.9%	3	0.7%
13-18	5	1.0%	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	317	2.6%	14	2.6%	11	2.6%
19-24	92	18.3%	7	24.1%	3	20.0%	2,036	16.7%	83	15.7%	44	10.4%
25-44	295	58.8%	13	44.8%	10	66.7%	7,662	62.7%	316	59.6%	237	55.9%
45-64	99	19.7%	6	20.7%	2	13.3%	2,028	16.6%	105	19.8%	116	27.4%
65+	11	2.2%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	87	0.7%	3	0.6%	8	1.9%
Total	502	100.0%	29	100.0%	15	100.0%	12,215	100.0%	530	100.0%	424	100.0%

*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or stage 3 (AIDS))

[†]Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**A metropolitan area contains a core urban area with a population of at least 50,000. It also includes adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area. Based on 2019 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.

***A micropolitan area contains a core urban area with a population between 10,000-49,999. It also includes adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area. Based on 2018 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.

****An area that does not meet the population requirements for the metropolitan or micropolitan area. Based on 2019 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Figure 10. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2014-2021

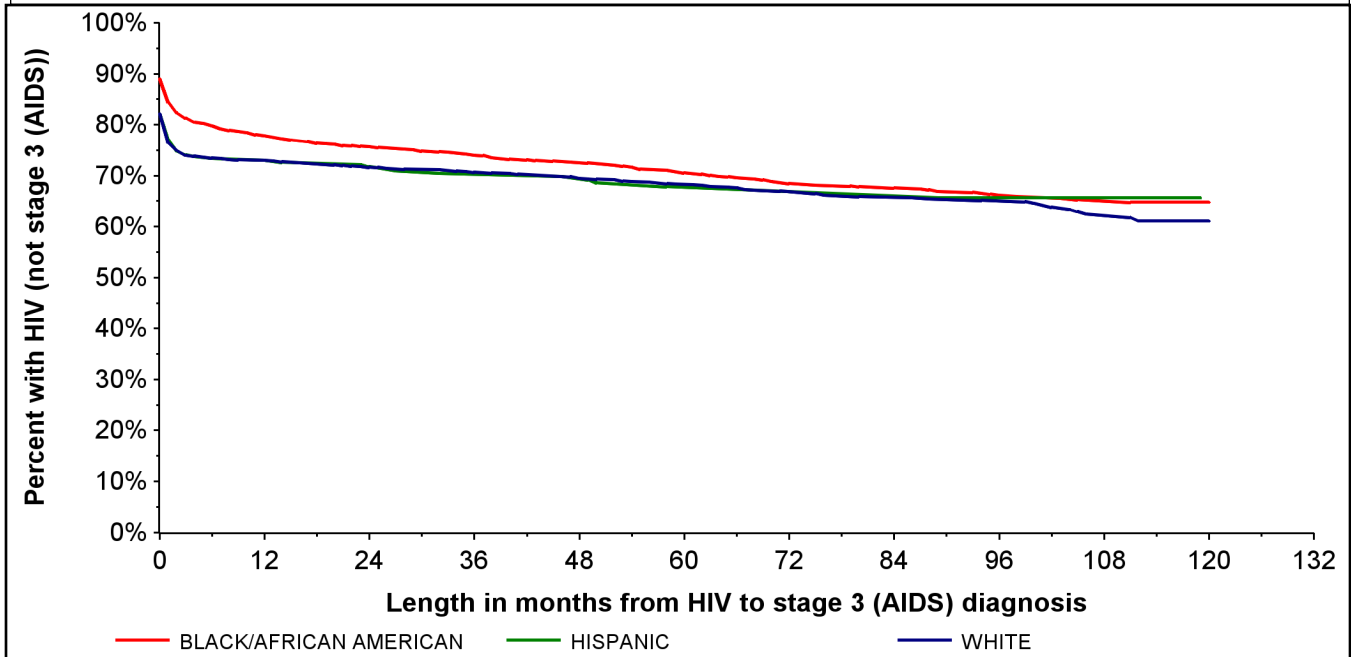
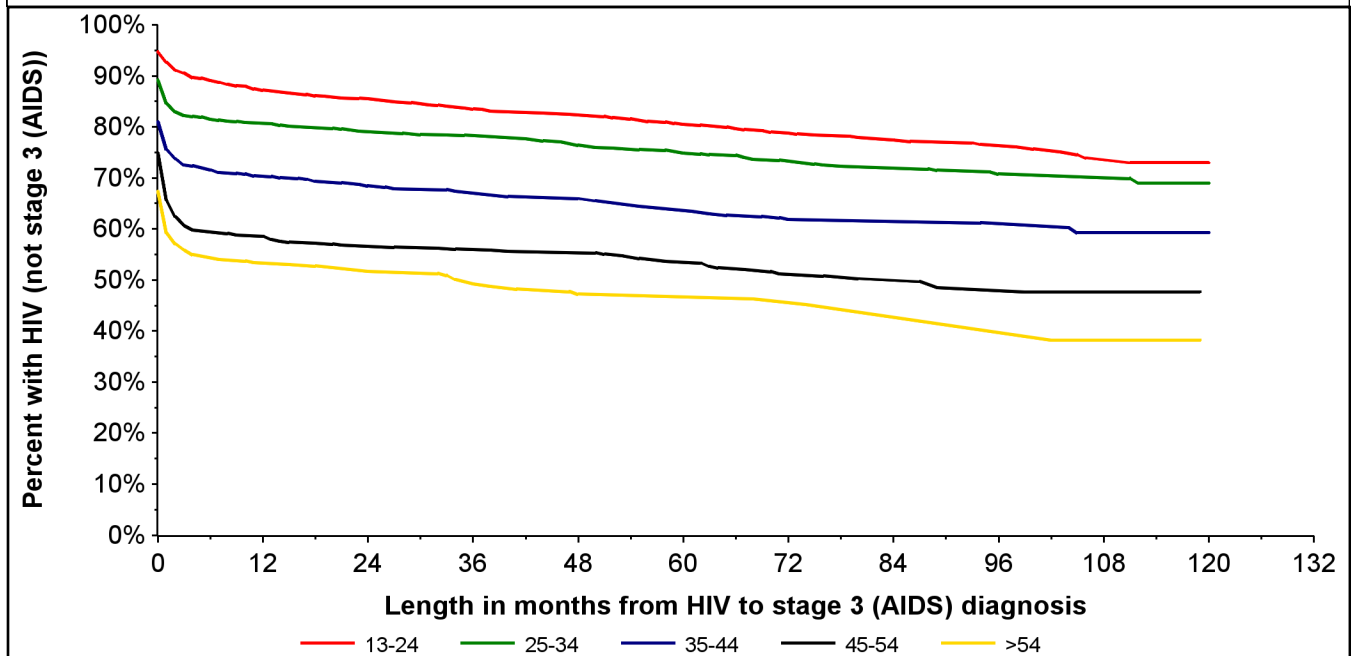


Figure 11. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by age at diagnosis*, Missouri, 2014-2021



*Age at earliest diagnosis of HIV disease, regardless of disease progression.

A greater proportion of Black/African Americans progressed from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to whites and Hispanics (Figure 10). It is important to note that for all curves displayed, data in the later months should be interpreted with caution as they are based on small numbers. Please note, Figures 10 through 17 are based on persons diagnosed as of 2020, as not enough time has elapsed to accurately measure length of time for progression to stage 3 (AIDS) or death for 2021 diagnoses.

Younger age was associated with slower progression from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS); the proportion of individuals progressing to stage 3 (AIDS) increased as age at diagnosis increased (Figure 23). Over time, the proportion of cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) remained higher as the age at initial HIV diagnosis increased.

Figure 12. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by mode of transmission, Missouri, 2014-2021

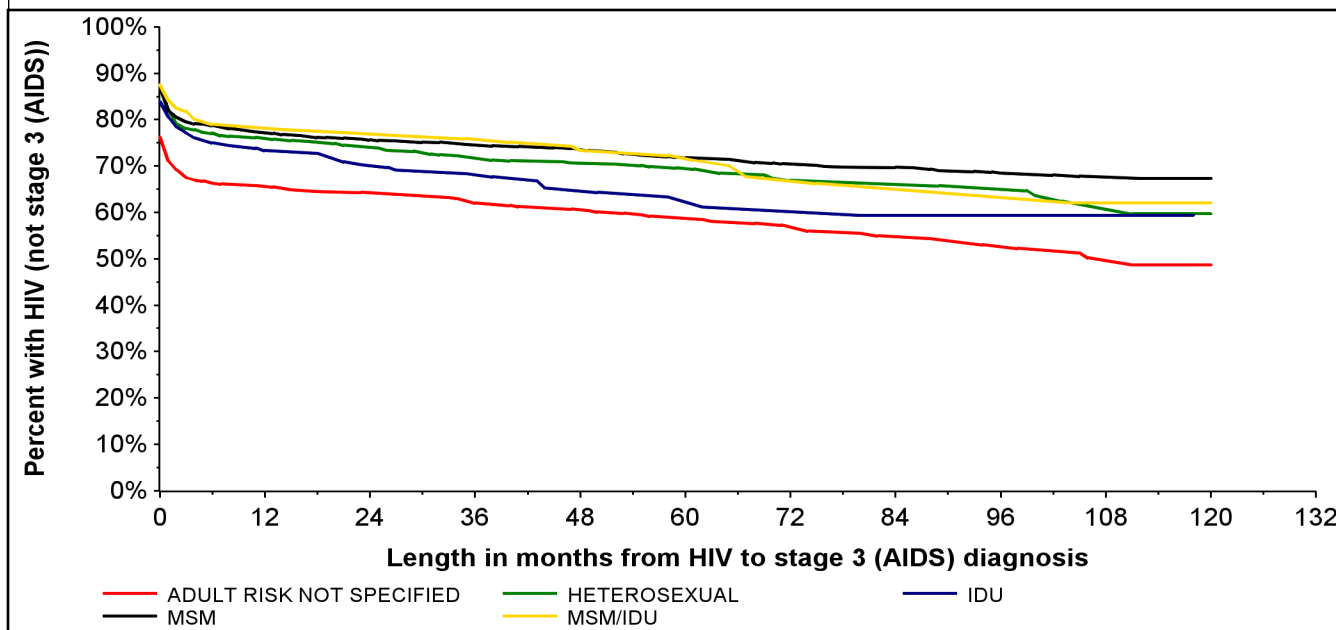
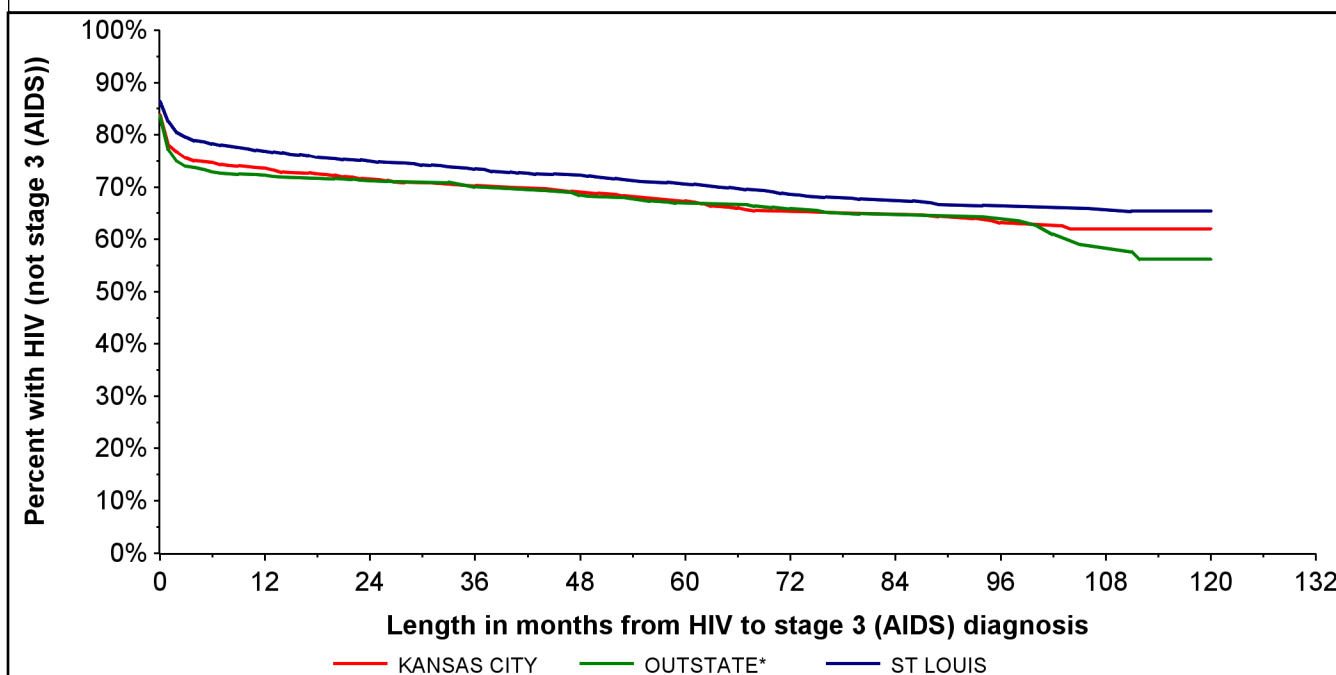


Figure 13. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by HIV care region*, Missouri, 2014-2021



*Outstate includes the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions

A greater proportion of IDU progressed from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories (Figure 12). We cannot interpret adult risk not specified due to these diagnosis not having a risk.

There were differences in the progression from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) by HIV care region (Figure 13). The proportion of individuals that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) over time was generally greater for the Saint Louis HIV Care Region compared to all other HIV Care Regions. Differences observed among the regions may be attributed in part to differences in the routine monitoring and reporting of CD4 counts and other active surveillance techniques.

Figure 14. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2014-2021

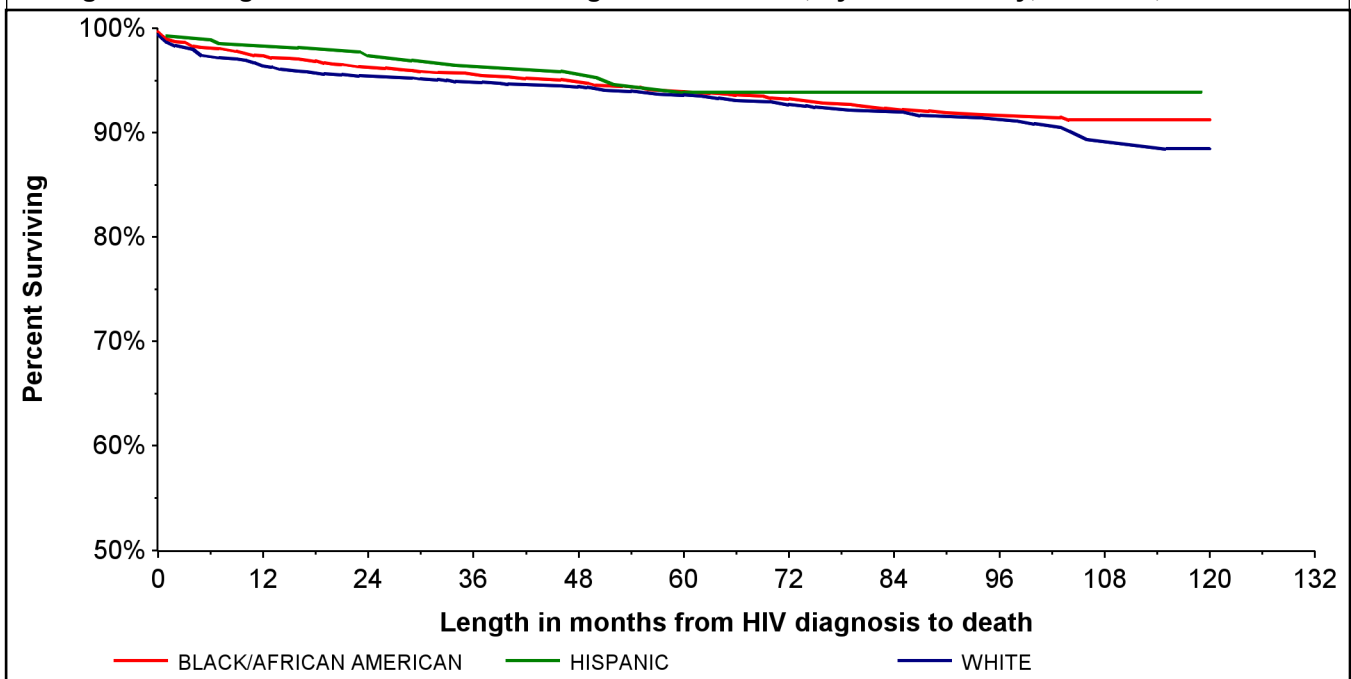
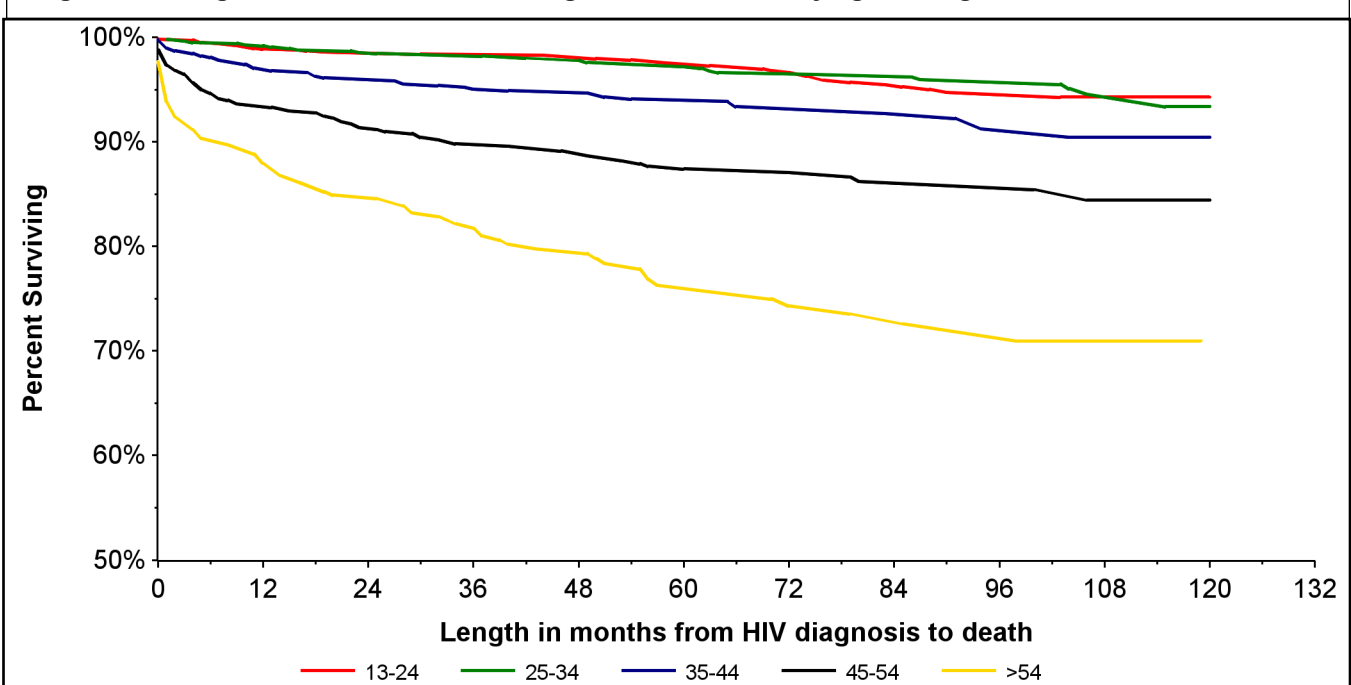


Figure 15. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by age at diagnosis*, Missouri, 2014-2021



*Age at earliest diagnosis of HIV disease, regardless of disease progression.

The length of time between the initial HIV diagnosis and reported death was similar by race/ethnicity (Figure 14). Five years following the initial HIV diagnosis, 89% of all individuals were still living.

Over time, the proportion of cases that were deceased was higher as the age at initial HIV diagnosis increased (Figure 15). For example, 72 months following the initial diagnosis, 96% of individuals diagnosed between 13-24 years of age were still living, compared to only 75% of individuals diagnosed at greater than 54 years of age.

Figure 16. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by mode of transmission, Missouri, 2014-2021

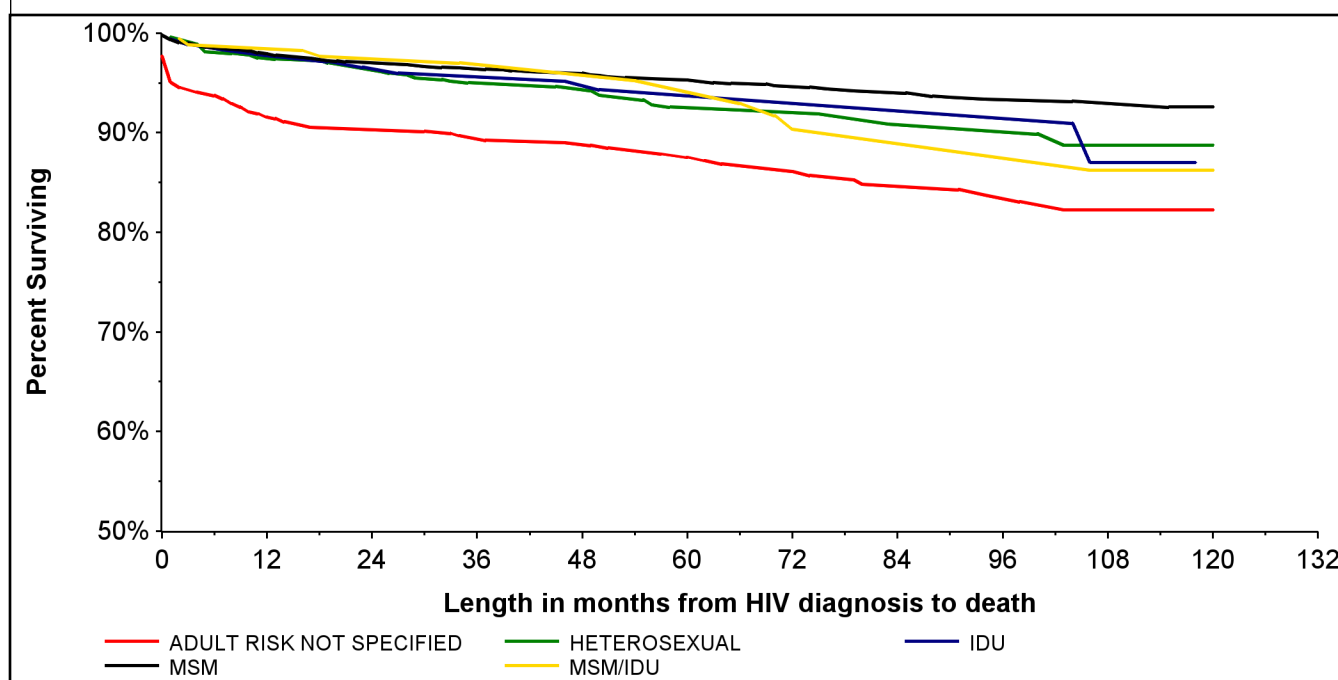
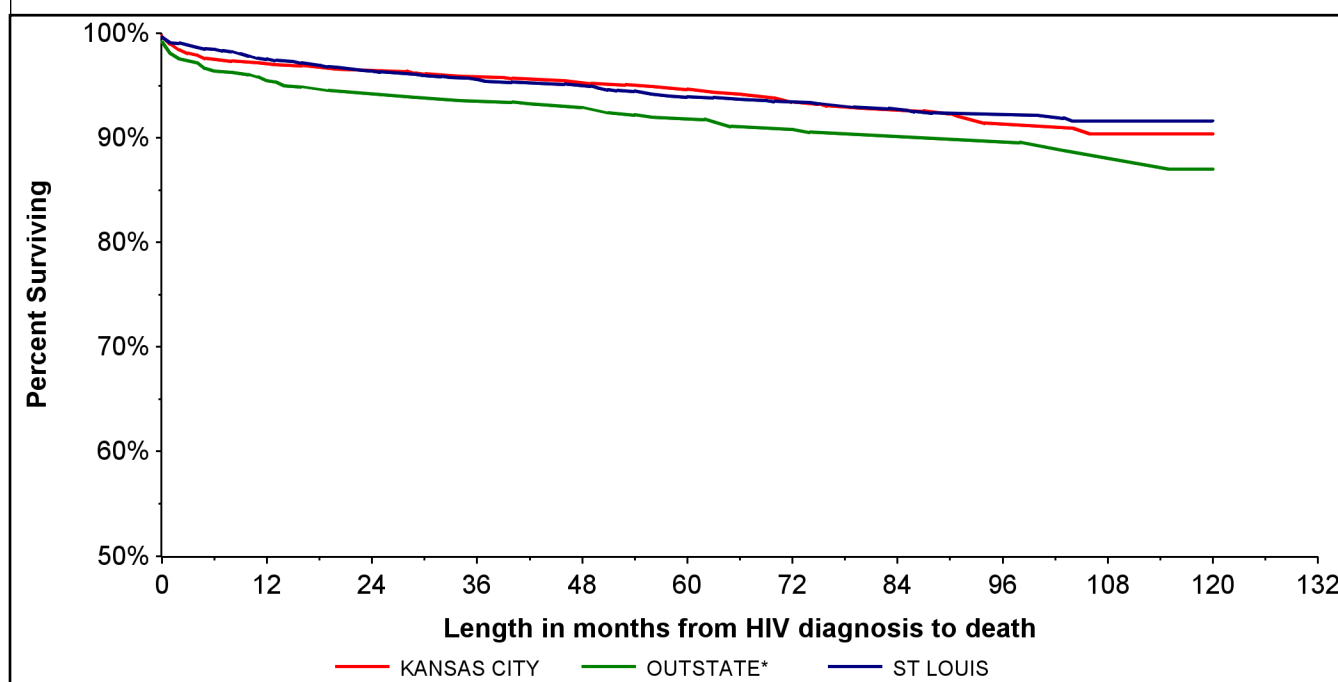


Figure 17. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by HIV care region*, Missouri, 2014-2021



*Outstate includes the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions

A greater proportion of IDU were deceased within 96 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories (Figure 28). A greater proportion of MSM were deceased within 65 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories. A greater proportion of no risk identified decreased over length in months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories. Differences in survival persisted over time.

There were not significant differences in survival following HIV diagnosis by HIV care region (Figure 17). At 24 months following the initial HIV diagnosis, the proportion still living was 96% for the Kansas City HIV Care Region, 95% for the St. Louis HIV Care Region, and 94% for all other Outstate HIV Care Regions combined.

Table 22. Initial CD4 and viral load values[†] among adults and adolescents newly diagnosed with HIV disease, Missouri, 2020-2021

Viral Load (copies/mL)	CD4 Count (cells/μL)											
	No Test		<200		200-350		351-500		>500		Total	
	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%**
No Test	75	8.6%	6	0.7%	4	0.5%	14	1.6%	19	2.2%	118	13.5%
0-10,000	40	4.6%	16	1.8%	23	2.6%	38	4.4%	95	10.9%	212	24.3%
10,001-100,000	34	3.9%	37	4.2%	57	6.5%	61	7.0%	79	9.0%	268	30.7%
>100,000	20	2.3%	111	12.7%	57	6.5%	48	5.5%	39	4.5%	275	31.5%
Total	169	19.4%	170	19.5%	141	16.2%	161	18.4%	232	26.6%	873	100.0%

[†]Within 12 months of the initial HIV diagnosis

* % of table total

**% of column total

Of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease between 2020 and 2021, 8.6% did not have a CD4 or a viral load laboratory result reported to DHSS within 12 months of diagnosis (Table 22). Nearly 19.5% of persons diagnosed between 2020 and 2021 had an initial CD4 count of less than 200 cells/μL. This proportion indicates that a sizable proportion of individuals were being diagnosed at a later stage of disease progression and likely were unaware of their infection for at least several years. This proportion suggests greater emphasis is needed to establish routine HIV testing, so individuals are diagnosed within a shorter time period after becoming infected.

Table 23. Percent of adults and adolescents receiving at least one CD4 within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis and the median initial CD4 count, Missouri, 2020-2021

	Number	% with CD4 within 12 months of HIV diagnosis	Median of initial CD4 counts (cells/ μL)
HIV Status			
HIV (not stage 3 (AIDS))	679	76.1%	466
Concurrent HIV and stage 3 (AIDS)	146	100.0%	69
Stage 3 (AIDS) >1 month after HIV diagnosis	48	85.4%	144
Sex			
Male	682	81.1%	385
Female	191	79.1%	367
Race/Ethnicity			
White	359	83.8%	370
Black/African American	397	79.6%	386
Hispanic	70	70.0%	435
Other/Unknown	47	80.9%	437
Exposure Category			
MSM	455	81.1%	400
MSM/IDU	41	90.2%	496
IDU	33	72.7%	468
HRH	180	80.6%	362
Other	4	75%	1,012
NIR	160	78.8%	296
Age at HIV Diagnosis			
13-18	25	68.0%	614
19-24	169	72.8%	419
25-44	492	80.7%	389
45-64	176	89.2%	300
65+	11	90.9%	261

The percent of adults and adolescents receiving at least one CD4 within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis and the median initial CD4 count varied by sex, race/ethnicity, exposure category, and age at HIV diagnosis (Table 23). Of adults and adolescents newly diagnosed between 2020 and 2021, a greater proportion of males had a CD4 within 12 months of diagnosis (81.1%) compared to females (79.1%). A greater proportion of whites (83.8%) tended to have a CD4 count within 12 months of diagnosis compared to Blacks/African Americans (79.6%). Among those with a CD4 count within 12 months of diagnosis, the initial median CD4 count tended to be lower among whites (370 cells/ μ L). Among exposure categories, MSM/IDU cases had a greater proportion of adults and adolescents receiving an initial CD4 within 12 months of diagnosis compared to persons with other known exposure categories. The initial median CD4 tended to be lowest for persons with no indicated risk compared to all other exposure categories. The median initial CD4 count tended to decrease as the age at HIV diagnosis increased. These data may be beneficial when determining groups that should be targeted for new testing initiatives to identify individuals earlier in their disease progression.

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Key Highlights: What are the indicators of HIV disease infection risk in Missouri?

Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

- The number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 806 cases in 2018 to 817 cases in 2019. The increase observed was due to increases in the St. Louis, Kansas City, Central, and Southwest HIV Care Regions.
- The rate of reported cases was highest in St. Louis City (26.3 per 100,000).
- Blacks/African Americans were disproportionately impacted, with a case rate 4.9 times as high as the rate among whites.

Early Latent Syphilis

- The number of early latent syphilis cases increased barely from 2018 (546 cases) to 2019 (567 cases). The increase was seen in the Kansas City, Southwest, and Southeast HIV Care Regions.
- The number of reported cases in 2019 was highest in Jackson County (158).
- Males represented the majority (67%) of reported early latent syphilis cases.
- The case rate was 2.4 times as high among Blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Gonorrhea

- The number of reported gonorrhea cases decreased from 2018 (15,091 cases) to 2019 (15,586 cases). The number of reported gonorrhea cases was higher in 2019 compared to 2018 in all HIV care regions except the Kansas City and Southwest HIV Care Regions.
- Kansas City had the highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases at 333 per 100,000 persons.
- A larger proportion of reported gonorrhea cases was diagnosed between 15 and 19 years of age among Black/African American females (38.3%) compared to white females (22%), Black/African American males (30.8%), and white males (8.8%).

Chlamydia

- The number of reported chlamydia cases decreased from 34,728 in 2018 to 34,418 in 2019. A decrease in the number of reported chlamydia cases was observed in all HIV care regions except Kansas City, Northwest, and Southeast.
- Kansas City had the highest chlamydia rate in 2019 (708 per 100,000). Jackson County reported the second highest case rate of chlamydia (926 per 100,000).
- A larger proportion of reported chlamydia cases was diagnosed between 15 and 19 years old among white females (39%) compared to Black/African American females (35%), Black/African American males (17%) and white males (9%).

Hepatitis B

- The number of reported hepatitis B cases in Missouri decreased by 80 cases from 2018 (585) to 2019 (505).
- St. Louis County had the greatest number of reported hepatitis B cases with 206 cases.
- Among both males and females, the largest numbers of cases were 40-49 years of age.

Hepatitis C

- The number of reported hepatitis C cases in Missouri increased by 79 cases from 2018 (4,730) to 2019 (4,809). This large increase in hepatitis C cases was likely the result of the expansion of screening recommendations, increased knowledge and awareness among individuals at risk, and increased testing.
- St. Louis City had the greatest number of reported hepatitis C cases with 1,346 cases.
- Among males, the largest number of cases were 50-59 years of age, while the largest number of cases among females were in 30-39 years of age.

HIV, STD, Hepatitis, and Tuberculosis (TB) disease Co-infections

- There were 920 persons living with HIV who were reported with an STD in 2019.
- Of the 567 early syphilis cases reported in 2019, 22.9% were among individuals living with HIV. Only 32% of gonorrhea cases and 18.3 of chlamydia cases reported in 2019 were among individuals living with HIV.
- St. Louis residents represented 63.8% of all living HIV cases reported with multiple STD co-morbidities in 2019, 64.9% of those with a chlamydia co-morbidity, 48.8% of those with an early syphilis co-morbidity, and 63.7% of those with a gonorrhea co-morbidity.
- Although Blacks/African Americans represented only 45.9% of living HIV disease cases, they represented 57.8% of individuals diagnosed with an STD co-morbidity.
- Of the 13,378 individuals living with HIV disease, 79 were reported with a hepatitis co-morbidity in 2019.
- Of the 13,378 individuals living with HIV disease, five were reported with TB disease in 2019.

Table 24. Reported P&S syphilis cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021

	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	417	48.3%	16.9	295	65.3%	12.0	712	14.5
Black/African American	307	35.5%	90.7	108	23.9%	29.0	415	58.3
Other/Unknown*	140	16.2%	--	49	10.8%	--	189	--
Total	864	100.0%	28.7	452	100.0%	14.4	1,316	21.4
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	82	29.4%	10.9	23	21.3%	2.9	105	6.9
Black/African American	158	56.6%	85.3	74	68.5%	33.2	232	56.9
Other/Unknown*	39	14.0%	--	11	10.2%	--	50	--
Total	279	100.0%	27.8	108	100.0%	10.1	387	18.6
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	126	46.7%	29.1	64	66.0%	14.2	190	21.5
Black/African American	104	38.5%	114.2	25	25.8%	24.4	129	66.6
Other/Unknown*	40	14.8%	--	8	8.2%	--	48	--
Total	270	100.0%	46.1	97	100.0%	15.7	367	30.5
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	16	80.0%	16.5	16	84.2%	16.1	32	16.3
Black/African American	3	15.0%	54.4	1	5.3%	35.3	4	48.0
Other/Unknown*	1	5.0%	--	2	10.5%	--	3	--
Total	20	100.0%	18.4	19	100.0%	17.7	39	18.0
Central HIV Care Region								
White	31	63.3%	8.3	22	84.6%	5.7	53	7.0
Black/African American	11	22.4%	43.9	2	7.7%	9.8	13	28.6
Other/Unknown*	7	14.3%	--	2	7.7%	--	9	--
Total	49	100.0%	11.5	26	100.0%	6.1	75	8.8
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	99	66.0%	19.3	86	82.7%	16.3	185	17.8
Black/African American	9	6.0%	60.6	1	1.0%	9.8	10	39.9
Other/Unknown*	42	28.0%	--	17	16.3%	--	59	--
Total	150	100.0%	26.3	104	100.0%	17.9	254	22.1
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	63	65.6%	451.2	84	85.7%	38.4	147	63.1
Black/African American	22	22.9%	132.5	5	5.1%	34.9	27	87.3
Other/Unknown*	11	11.5%	--	9	9.2%	--	20	--
Total	96	100.0%	244.3	98	100.0%	40.6	194	69.1

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

**Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS population estimates.

There were a total of 1,316 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2021 (Table 24). The majority of cases (66%) were reported among males. The rate of P&S syphilis cases among males was highest in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (46.1). Twenty-nine percent of all P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Saint Louis HIV Care Region and 28% were reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. The rate of reported P&S syphilis cases was 48 times higher for Blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions that reported P&S syphilis cases.

Figure 18. Reported Early syphilis cases*, by county, Missouri, 2021

*Case counts are in black.
Primary, Secondary, and early latent=early syphilis

*Case counts are in black.
Primary, Secondary, and early latent=early syphilis

Early syphilis cases were concentrated in metropolitan areas and the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 18). The highest number of cases was 281 in Saint Louis City County.

Figure 19. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021

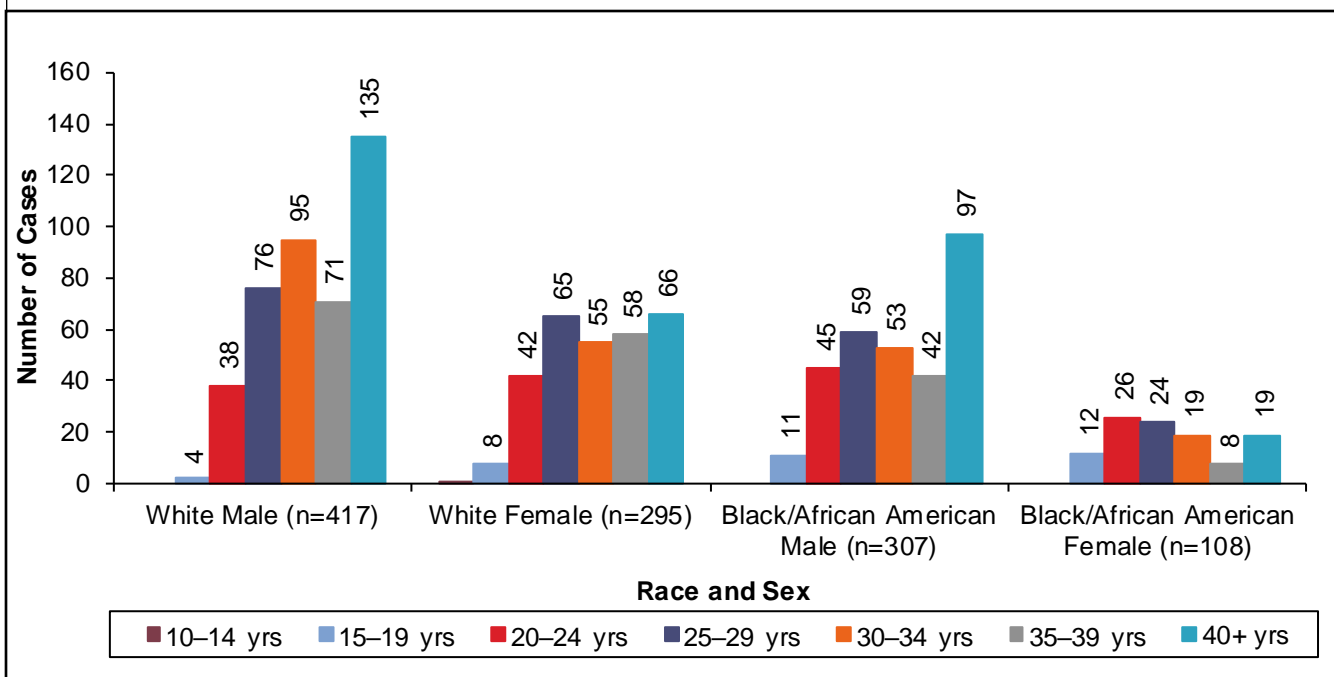
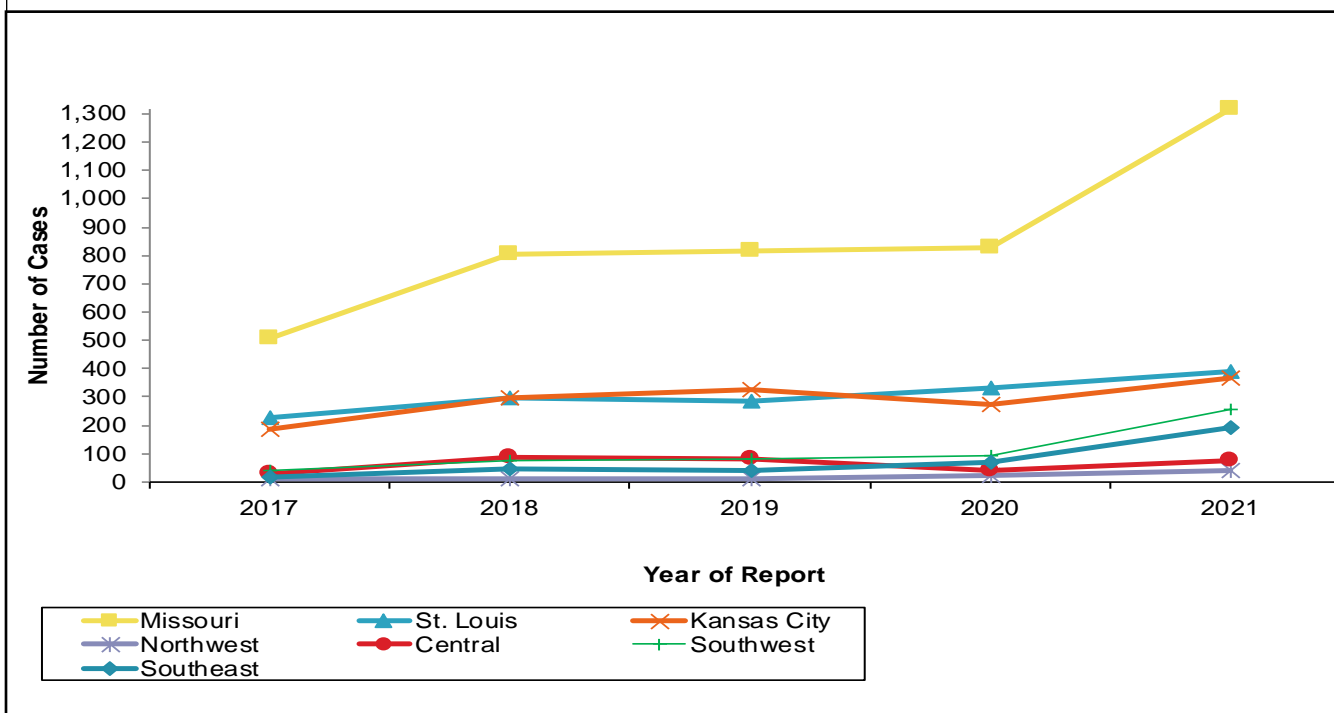


Figure 20. Reported P&S syphilis cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2017-2021



The largest numbers of P&S syphilis cases were reported among white males (417) and Black/African American males (307) (Figure 19). There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among all genders and race/ethnicity, except Black/African American females, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported P&S syphilis cases in Missouri steadily increased from 2017 to 2020 and then increased drastically from 2020 to 2021 (Figure 20). The number of reported P&S syphilis cases decreased from 2018 to 2019 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (101 to 136), the Kansas City HIV Care Region (298 to 285), the Central HIV Care Region (85 to 79), the Northwest HIV Care Region (10 to 8), and the Southeast HIV Care Region (47 to 41). The number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 2018 to 2019 in the remaining HIV regions.

Table 25. Reported early latent syphilis cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021								
	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	264	49.3%	10.7	159	63.1%	6.5	423	8.6
Black/African American	210	39.3%	62.1	68	27.0%	18.2	278	39.1
Other/Unknown*	61	11.4%	--	25	9.9%	--	86	--
Total	535	100.0%	17.8	252	100.0%	8.1	787	12.8
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	48	24.5%	6.4	14	23.0%	1.8	62	4.1
Black/African American	133	67.9%	71.8	42	68.9%	18.9	175	42.9
Other/Unknown*	15	7.7%	--	5	8.2%	--	20	--
Total	196	100.0%	19.5	61	100.0%	5.7	257	12.4
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	76	52.1%	17.6	23	52.3%	5.1	99	11.2
Black/African American	53	36.3%	58.2	17	38.6%	16.6	70	36.2
Other/Unknown*	17	11.6%	--	4	9.1%	--	21	--
Total	146	100.0%	24.9	44	100.0%	7.1	190	15.8
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	13	76.5%	13.4	2	66.7%	2.0	15	7.6
Black/African American	2	11.8%	36.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	24.0
Other/Unknown*	2	11.8%	--	1	33.3%	--	3	--
Total	17	100.0%	15.6	3	100.0%	2.8	20	9.2
Central HIV Care Region								
White	24	72.7%	6.4	11	73.3%	2.9	35	4.6
Black/African American	7	21.2%	28.0	3	20.0%	14.7	10	22.0
Other/Unknown*	2	6.1%	--	1	6.7%	--	3	--
Total	33	100.0%	7.8	15	100.0%	3.5	48	5.6
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	68	71.6%	13.2	57	85.1%	10.8	125	12.0
Black/African American	8	8.4%	53.8	0	0.0%	0.0	8	31.9
Other/Unknown*	19	20.0%	--	10	14.9%	--	29	--
Total	95	100.0%	16.6	67	100.0%	11.6	162	14.1
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	35	72.9%	250.6	52	83.9%	23.8	87	37.4
Black/African American	7	14.6%	42.2	6	9.7%	41.9	13	42.0
Other/Unknown*	6	12.5%	--	4	6.5%	--	10	--
Total	48	100.0%	122.2	62	100.0%	25.7	110	39.2
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.								
**Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS population estimates.								

There were a total of 787 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2021 (Table 25). The majority of cases (68%) were reported among males. The rate of early latent syphilis cases among all cases was highest in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (15.8). Thirty-three percent (33%) of all early latent syphilis cases were reported in the Saint Louis HIV Care Region. The rate of reported early latent syphilis cases was higher for blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions that reported cases among blacks/African Americans.

Figure 22. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021

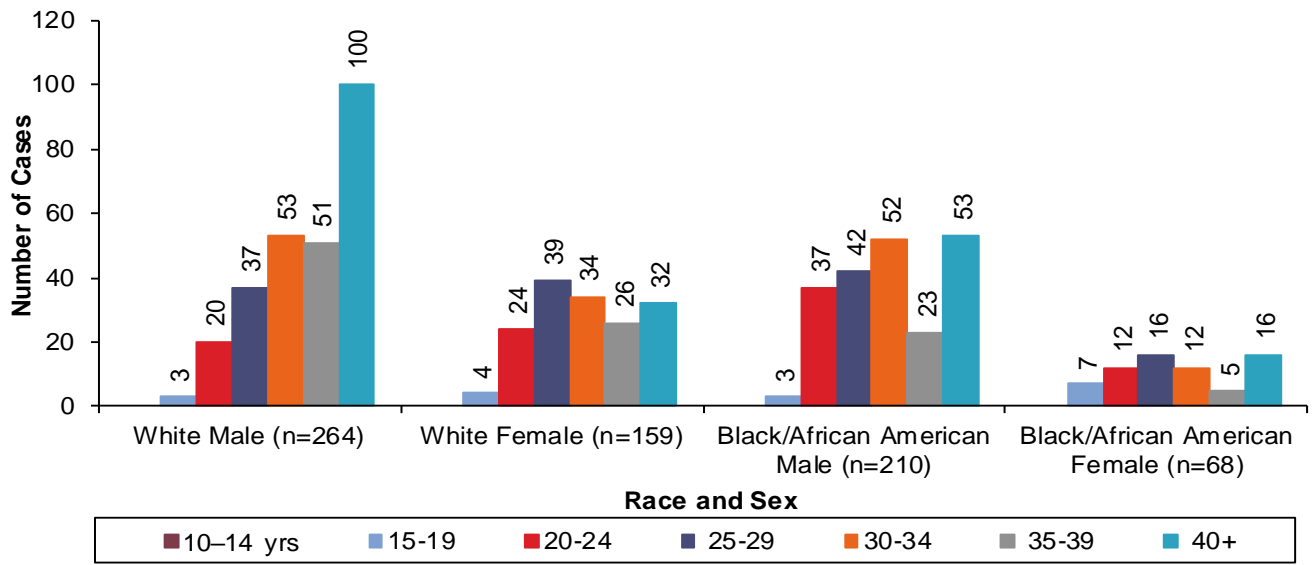
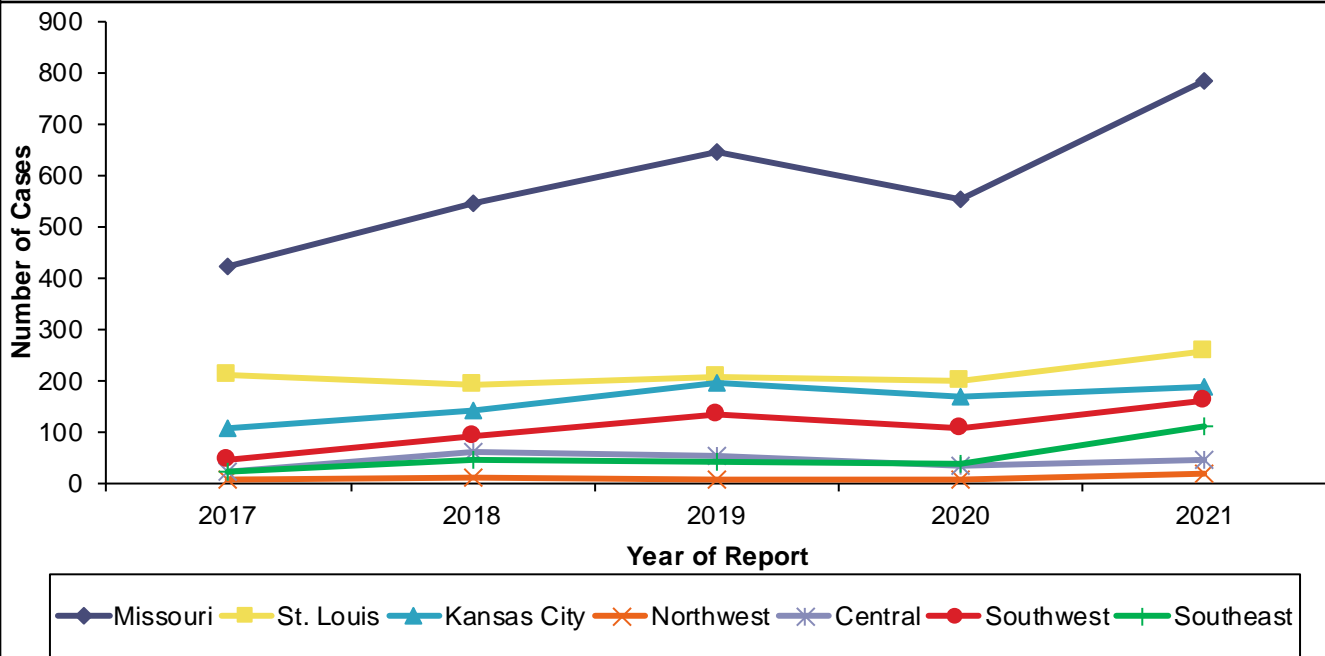


Figure 23. Reported early latent syphilis cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2017-2021



The largest numbers of early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males (264) (Figure 22). Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri increased steadily from 2017 to 2021 (Figure 23). There was a decrease in 2020, but the COVID-19 pandemic may attribute to decrease in cases. Throughout all regions the number of reported early latent syphilis cases remained about the same from 2017 to 2021. Saint Louis HIV Care Region had the highest number of cases.

Table 26. Reported gonorrhea cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021

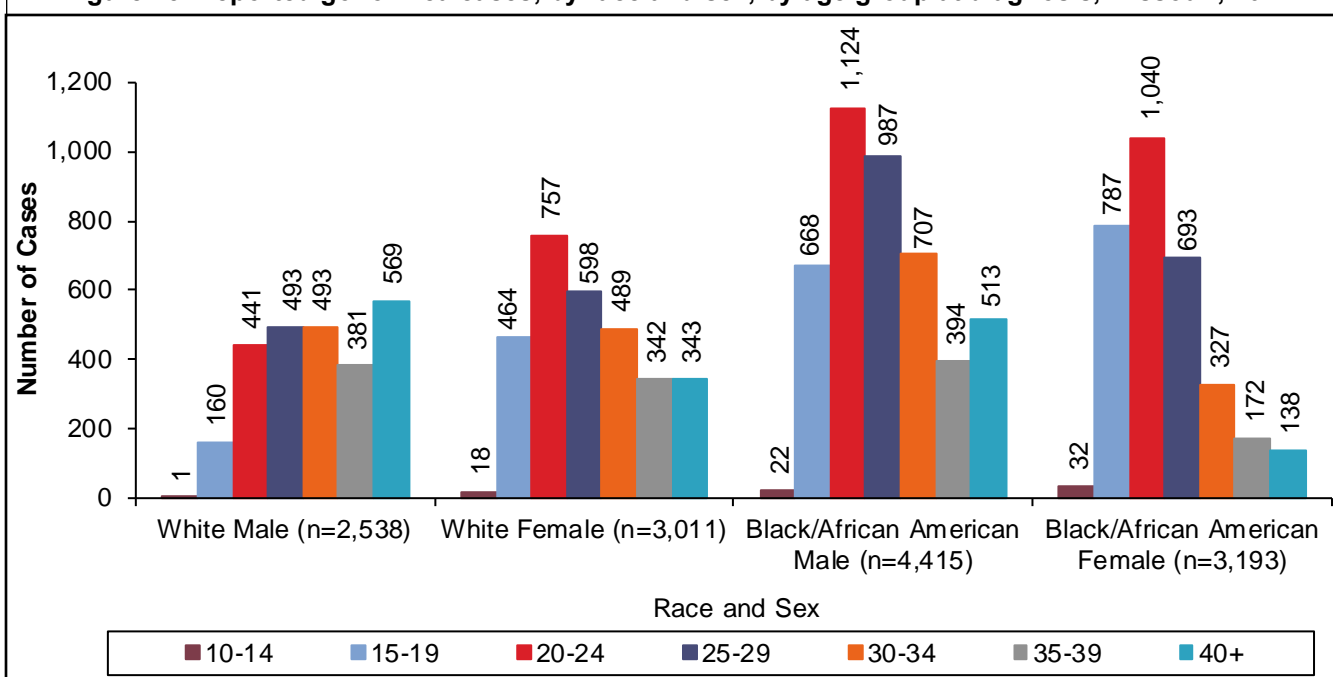
	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	2,539	30.5%	103.2	3,011	40.8%	122.3	5,550	112.7
Black/African American	4,415	53.0%	1304.9	3,193	43.2%	856.1	7,608	1069.5
Other/Unknown*	1,375	16.5%	--	1,181	16.0%	--	2,557	--
Total	8,329	100.0%	276.9	7,385	100.0%	236.0	15,715	256.1
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	523	15.3%	69.8	519	18.0%	66.5	1,042	68.1
Black/African American	2,329	68.1%	1257.0	1,923	66.6%	863.9	4,252	1042.5
Other/Unknown*	569	16.6%	--	447	15.5%	--	1,017	--
Total	3,421	100.0%	340.6	2,889	100.0%	269.2	6,311	303.8
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	640	28.1%	148.0	635	35.0%	140.6	1,275	144.2
Black/African American	1,335	58.6%	1466.1	888	48.9%	865.9	2,223	1148.2
Other/Unknown*	304	13.3%	--	293	16.1%	--	597	--
Total	2,279	100.0%	388.9	1,816	100.0%	294.2	4,095	340.4
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	118	61.1%	121.6	142	78.9%	143.1	260	132.5
Black/African American	44	22.8%	798.4	13	7.2%	459.5	57	683.5
Other/Unknown*	31	16.1%	--	25	13.9%	--	56	--
Total	193	100.0%	177.2	180	100.0%	167.3	373	172.3
Central HIV Care Region								
White	324	42.7%	86.2	517	62.9%	135.1	841	110.9
Black/African American	305	40.2%	1218.5	154	18.7%	752.1	459	1008.6
Other/Unknown*	129	17.0%	--	151	18.4%	--	280	--
Total	758	100.0%	178.4	822	100.0%	192.6	1,580	185.5
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	744	60.5%	144.8	853	75.2%	161.5	1,597	153.2
Black/African American	214	17.4%	1440.0	85	7.5%	832.8	299	1192.8
Other/Unknown*	271	22.1%	--	196	17.3%	--	467	--
Total	1,229	100.0%	215.1	1,134	100.0%	195.6	2,363	205.3
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	190	42.3%	1360.6	345	63.4%	157.6	535	229.7
Black/African American	188	41.9%	1132.4	130	23.9%	906.9	318	1027.9
Other/Unknown*	71	15.8%	--	69	12.7%	--	140	--
Total	449	100.0%	1142.6	544	100.0%	225.1	993	353.5
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.								
**Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS population estimates.								

There were a total of 15,715 gonorrhea cases reported in 2021 (Table 26). The majority of cases (53%) were reported among males. Forty-eight percent (48%) of cases were reported among Black/African Americans. There are 40% of gonorrhea cases were reported in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. The highest rate of gonorrhea cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (353.5).

A map of Illinois showing 17 congressional districts. Each district is shaded in a color from light yellow to dark red, representing a numerical value. The values range from 1 to 328. The map includes state boundaries and the name 'Illinois' in the upper right corner.

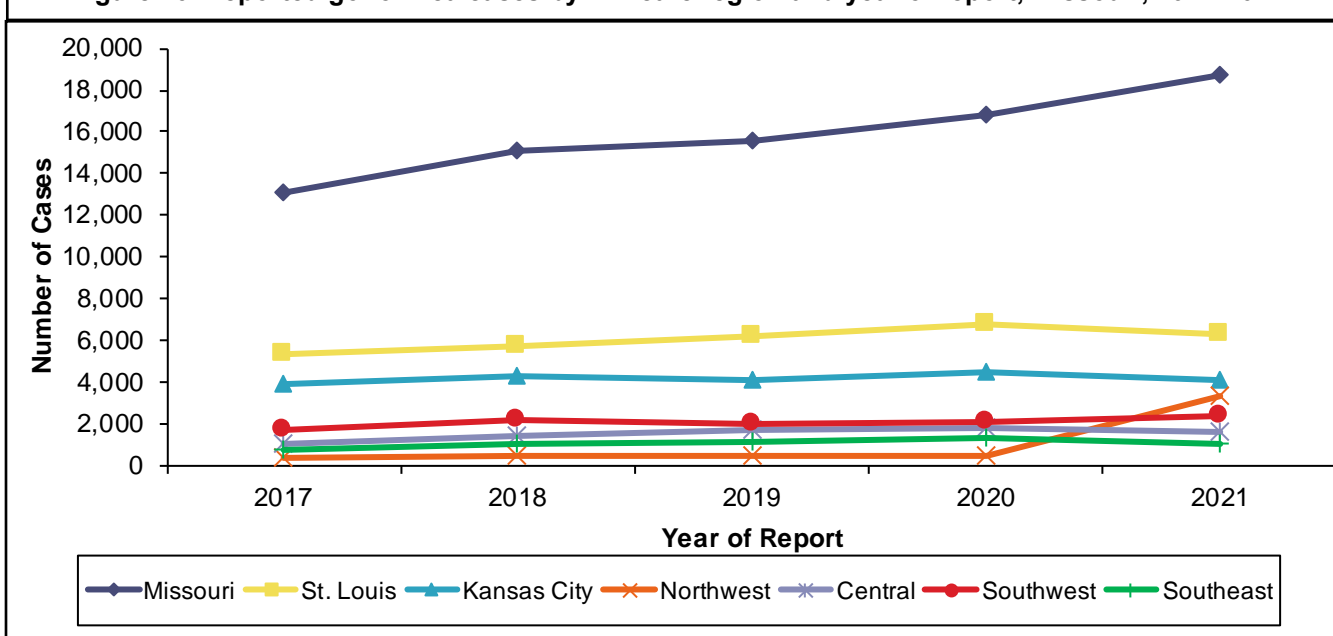
Gonorrhea cases reported in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County represented 56% of all reported cases in 2021 (Figure 24). There were 3 counties that did not report any gonorrhea cases in 2021. Saint Louis City had the highest reported gonorrhea cases at 2,328.

Figure 25. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 26. Reported gonorrhea cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2017-2021



The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among Black/African American males (4,415) (Figure 25). Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

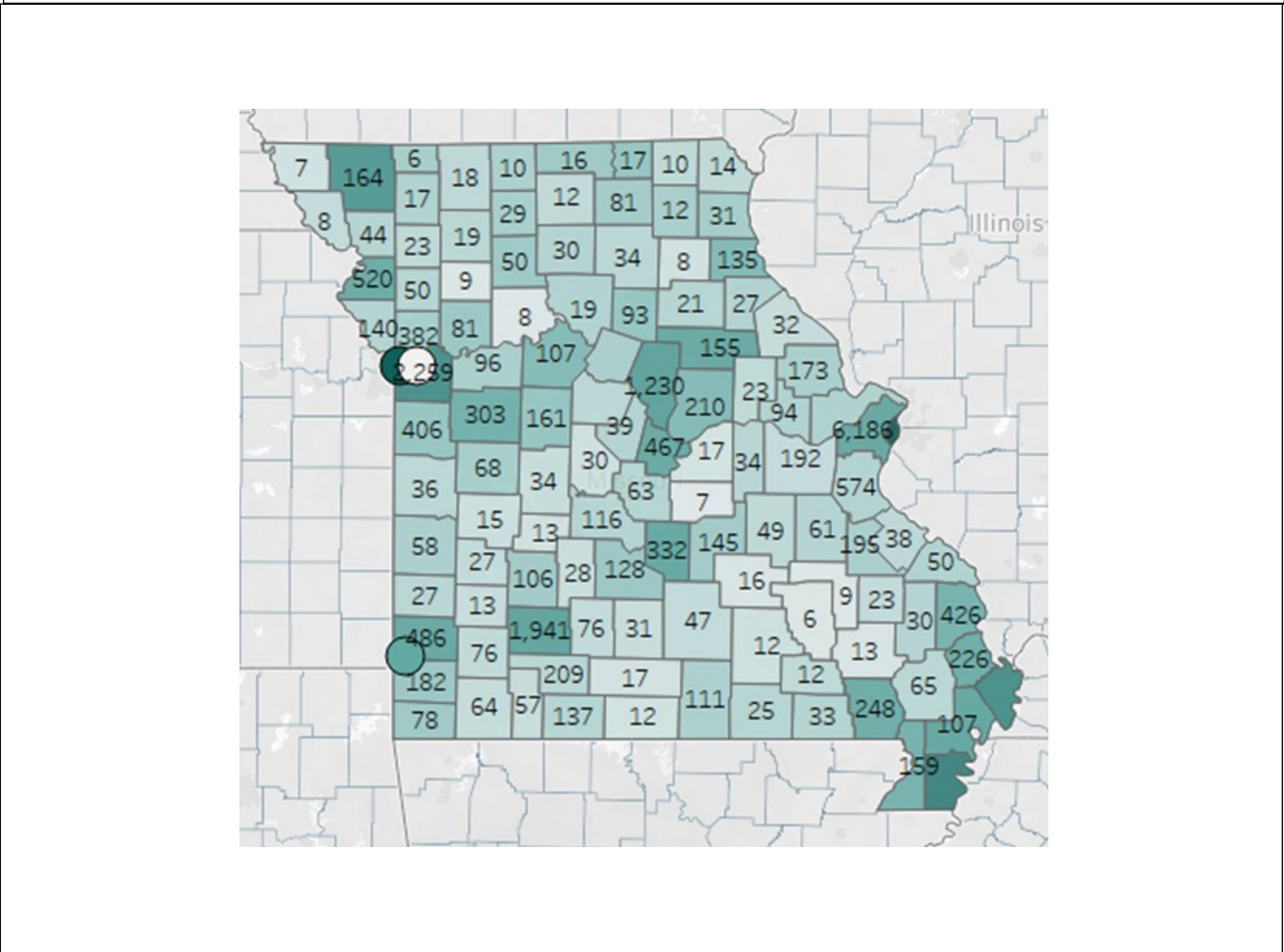
The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri increased from 2017 through 2021 (Figure 26). The numbers of reported gonorrhea cases were fluctuated slightly from 2017 through 2021 in all HIV care regions. Northwest HIV Care Region had an increase in 2021.

Table 27. Reported chlamydia cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021

	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	3,741	33.6%	152.0	8,647	41.6%	351.3	12,388	251.7
Black/African American	4,856	43.6%	1435.2	7,167	34.5%	1921.5	12,023	1690.2
Other/Unknown*	2,541	22.8%	--	4,963	23.9%	--	7,504	--
Total	11,138	100.0%	370.3	20,777	100.0%	663.9	31,915	520.0
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	824	19.4%	110.0	1,678	21.7%	215.0	2,502	163.6
Black/African American	2,461	58.0%	1328.2	4,200	54.4%	1886.8	6,661	1633.1
Other/Unknown*	957	22.6%	--	1,837	23.8%	--	2,794	--
Total	4,242	100.0%	422.4	7,715	100.0%	718.8	11,957	575.5
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	870	27.9%	201.1	1,899	35.1%	420.4	2,769	313.1
Black/African American	1,498	48.0%	1645.1	2,041	37.7%	1990.3	3,539	1828.0
Other/Unknown*	752	24.1%	--	1,470	27.2%	--	2,222	--
Total	3,120	100.0%	532.4	5,410	100.0%	876.5	8,530	709.0
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	192	63.2%	197.9	465	73.9%	468.7	657	334.8
Black/African American	59	19.4%	1070.6	39	6.2%	1378.6	98	1175.1
Other/Unknown*	53	17.4%	--	125	19.9%	--	178	--
Total	304	100.0%	279.1	629	100.0%	584.7	933	431.0
Central HIV Care Region								
White	624	50.4%	166.1	1,637	64.9%	427.7	2,261	298.1
Black/African American	339	27.4%	1354.3	355	14.1%	1733.7	694	1525.0
Other/Unknown*	274	22.2%	--	531	21.0%	--	805	--
Total	1,237	100.0%	291.1	2,523	100.0%	591.1	3,760	441.5
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	964	58.7%	187.6	2,159	69.8%	408.6	3,123	299.7
Black/African American	276	16.8%	1857.2	193	6.2%	1890.9	469	1870.9
Other/Unknown*	402	24.5%	--	740	23.9%	--	1,142	--
Total	1,642	100.0%	287.4	3,092	100.0%	533.4	4,734	411.3
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	267	45.0%	1912.1	809	57.5%	369.6	1,076	462.1
Black/African American	223	37.6%	1343.2	339	24.1%	2365.0	562	1816.7
Other/Unknown*	103	17.4%	--	260	18.5%	--	363	--
Total	593	100.0%	1509.1	1,408	100.0%	582.7	2,001	712.3
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.								
**Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS population estimates.								

There were a total of 31,915 chlamydia cases reported in 2021 (Table 27). The majority of cases (65%) were reported among females. The proportion of chlamydia cases reported varied by HIV care region. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of all chlamydia cases were reported in the St. Louis HIV Care Region and 27% were reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. The rate of reported chlamydia cases was higher for Black/African Americans compared to whites in all regions.

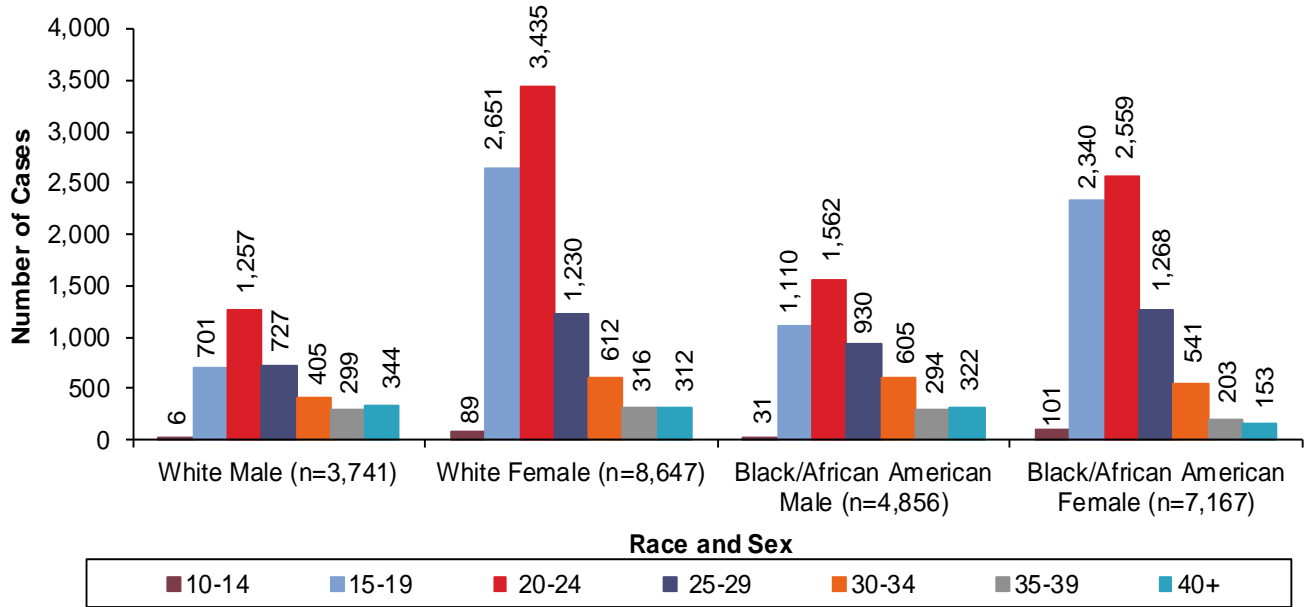
Figure 27. Reported chlamydia cases*, by county, Missouri, 2021



*Case counts are in black.

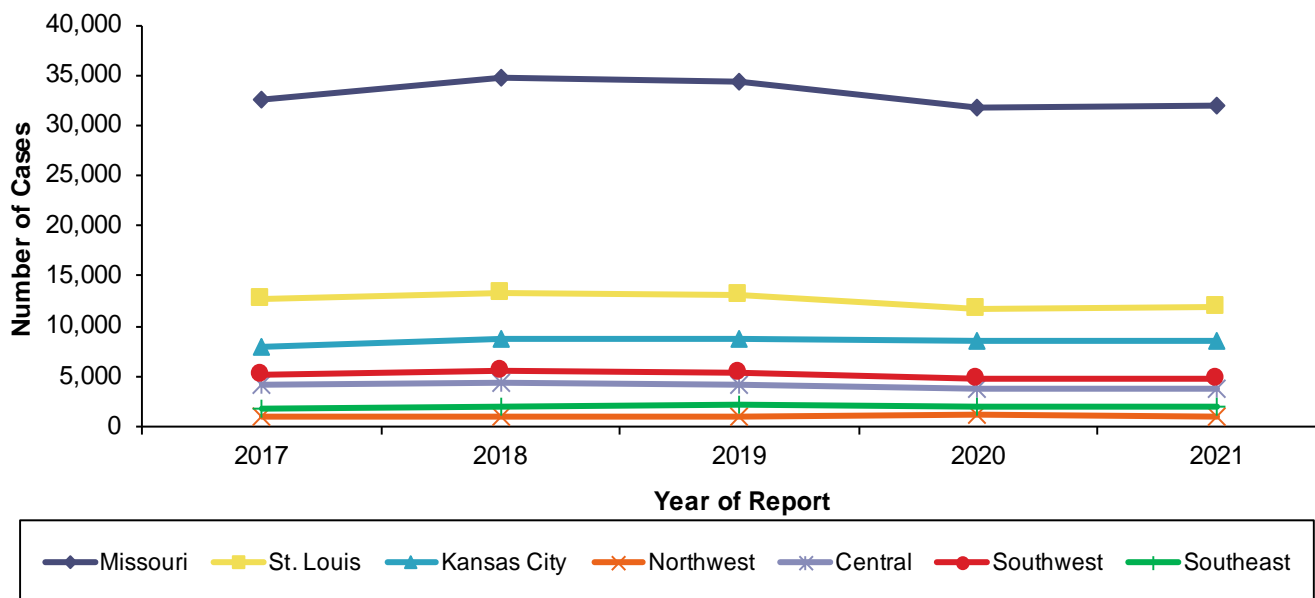
Chlamydia cases reported in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County represented 50% of all reported cases in 2021 (Figure 27), although these areas represent only 33% of Missouri's general population. All counties reported more than one chlamydia case in 2021. St. Louis County had the highest cases reported at 6,186.

Figure 28. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 29. Reported chlamydia cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2017-2021



The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (8,647) (Figure 28). Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri was relatively stable from 2017 to 2019, then decreased slightly through 2021 (Figure 29). All HIV care regions reported an slight decrease in the number of chlamydia cases from 2018 to 2019. The Saint Louis HIV Care Region had the largest number of chlamydia cases.

Table 28. Reported hepatitis B[†] cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021

	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	88	36.5%	3.6	37	17.0%	1.5		0.0
Black/African American	43	17.8%	12.7	49	22.5%	13.1		0.0
Other/Unknown*	110	45.6%	--	132	60.6%	--		--
Total	241	100.0%	8.0	218	100.0%	7.0	0	0.0
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	24	22.4%	3.2	11	11.1%	1.4	35	2.3
Black/African American	20	18.7%	10.8	26	26.3%	11.7	46	11.3
Other/Unknown*	63	58.9%	--	62	62.6%	--	125	--
Total	107	100.0%	10.7	99	100.0%	9.2	206	9.9
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	15	30.6%	3.5	8	13.8%	1.8	23	2.6
Black/African American	14	28.6%	15.4	16	27.6%	15.6	30	15.5
Other/Unknown*	20	40.8%	--	34	58.6%	--	54	--
Total	49	100.0%	8.4	58	100.0%	9.4	107	8.9
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	3	50.0%	3.1	0	0.0%	0.0	3	1.5
Black/African American	1	16.7%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	12.0
Other/Unknown*	2	33.3%	--	2	100.0%	--	4	--
Total	6	100.0%	5.5	2	100.0%	1.9	8	3.7
Central HIV Care Region								
White	10	40.0%	2.7	2	11.8%	0.5	12	1.6
Black/African American	4	16.0%	16.0	4	23.5%	19.5	8	17.6
Other/Unknown*	11	44.0%	--	11	64.7%	--	22	--
Total	25	100.0%	5.9	17	100.0%	4.0	42	4.9
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	24	66.7%	4.7	14	38.9%	2.6	38	3.6
Black/African American	2	5.6%	13.5	3	8.3%	29.4	5	19.9
Other/Unknown*	10	27.8%	--	19	52.8%	--	29	--
Total	36	100.0%	6.3	36	100.0%	6.2	72	6.3
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	12	66.7%	85.9	2	33.3%	0.9	14	6.0
Black/African American	2	11.1%	12.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	6.5
Other/Unknown*	4	22.2%	--	4	66.7%	--	8	--
Total	18	100.0%	45.8	6	100.0%	2.5	24	8.5

[†]Includes confirmed and probable case classifications of hepatitis B acute, hepatitis B chronic, hepatitis B prenatal, and hepatitis B perinatal.

There were 459 hepatitis B cases reported in 2021 (Table 28). Males were 53% of reported hepatitis B cases. The large proportion of cases with unknown race/ethnicity information makes it difficult to interpret differences in reported infections by race/ethnicity. There were 53% of hepatitis B cases with an other/unknown race/ethnicity. The Saint Louis HIV Care Region had 45% of cases. Overall, the rate of reported hepatitis B cases was highest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (9.9 per 100,000).

Figure 30. Reported hepatitis B cases*, by county, Missouri, 2021

The map displays the following case counts by county (from north to south, west to east):

- Northwest: 1, 1, 3
- West: 4, 1, 1, 3, 14 (circled), 8, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3
- Southwest: 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 2, 3
- Central: 18, 4, 2, 3, 4
- East: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 106, 13, 10, 1, 1, 3, 1, 6

*Case counts are in black.

Figure 31. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2021

Sex	0-19 yrs	20-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60+ yrs
Male (n=241)	2	15	43	57	52	72
Female (n=218)	9	34	75	37	27	36

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex (Figure 31). Among males, the largest numbers of reported cases were among persons 60 years of age and older. Among females, the largest numbers of reported cases were among persons 30-39 years of age.

Table 29. Reported hepatitis C[†] cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2021

	Male			Female			Total [‡]	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	1,525	51.6%	62.0	697	52.8%	28.3	2,222	45.1
Black/African American	292	9.9%	86.3	114	8.6%	30.6	406	57.1
Other/Unknown*	1,138	38.5%	--	508	38.5%	--	1,645	--
Total	2,955	100.0%	98.2	1,319	100.0%	42.1	4,273	69.6
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	160	27.9%	21.4	120	36.1%	15.4	280	18.3
Black/African American	145	25.3%	78.3	75	22.6%	33.7	220	53.9
Other/Unknown*	269	46.9%	--	137	41.3%	--	406	--
Total	574	100.0%	57.2	332	100.0%	30.9	906	43.6
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	173	51.0%	40.0	79	49.1%	17.5	252	28.5
Black/African American	33	9.7%	36.2	16	9.9%	15.6	49	25.3
Other/Unknown*	133	39.2%	--	66	41.0%	--	199	--
Total	339	100.0%	57.9	161	100.0%	26.1	500	41.6
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	182	63.0%	187.6	27	58.7%	27.2	209	106.5
Black/African American	20	6.9%	362.9	1	2.2%	35.3	21	251.8
Other/Unknown*	87	30.1%	--	18	39.1%	--	105	--
Total	289	100.0%	265.3	46	100.0%	42.8	335	154.7
Central HIV Care Region								
White	479	61.0%	127.5	212	62.2%	55.4	691	91.1
Black/African American	44	5.6%	175.8	15	4.4%	73.3	59	129.6
Other/Unknown*	262	33.4%	--	114	33.4%	--	376	--
Total	785	100.0%	184.7	341	100.0%	79.9	1,126	132.2
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	265	55.0%	51.6	183	59.6%	34.6	448	43.0
Black/African American	6	1.2%	40.4	2	0.7%	19.6	8	31.9
Other/Unknown*	211	43.8%	--	122	39.7%	--	333	--
Total	482	100.0%	84.4	307	100.0%	53.0	789	68.6
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	266	54.8%	1904.9	76	57.6%	34.7	342	146.9
Black/African American	44	9.1%	265.0	5	3.8%	34.9	49	158.4
Other/Unknown*	175	36.1%	--	51	38.6%	--	226	--
Total	485	100.0%	1234.3	132	100.0%	54.6	617	219.6

[†]Includes confirmed and probable case classifications of hepatitis C acute and hepatitis C chronic.

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

[‡]Includes persons with unknown or other sex.

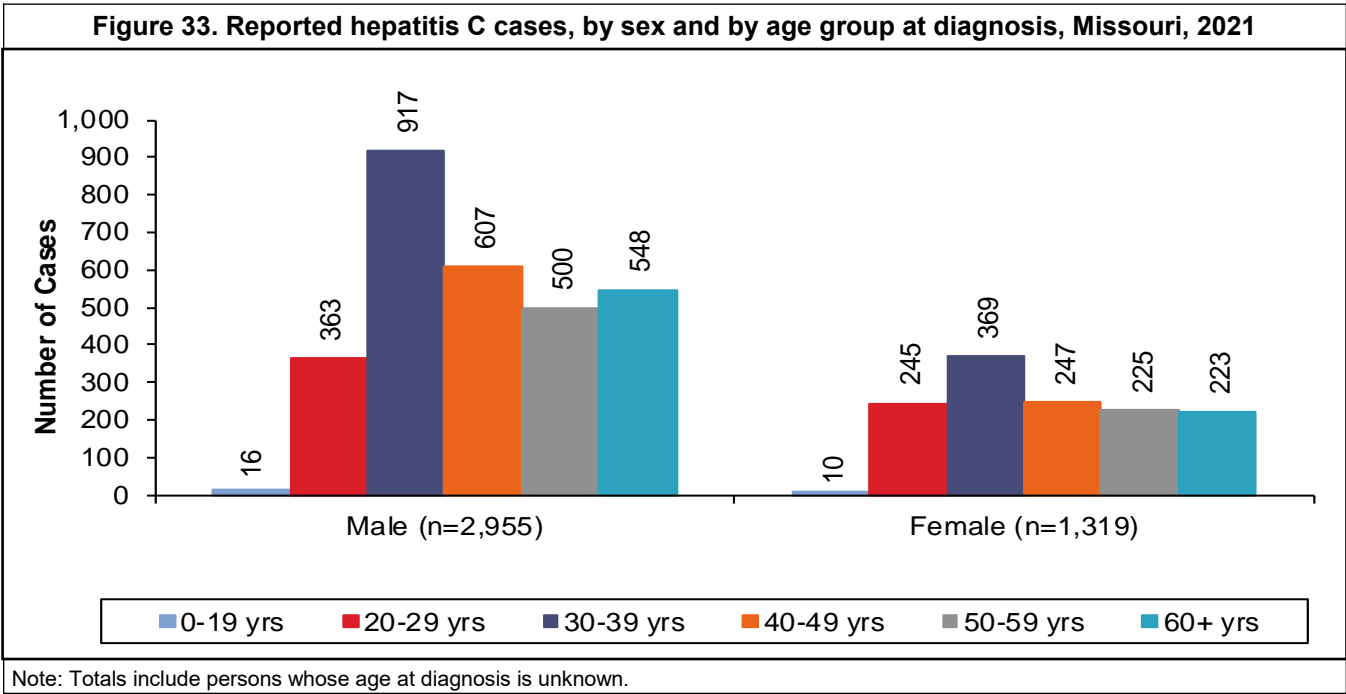
**Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS population estimates.

There were 4,273 hepatitis C cases reported in 2021 (Table 29). In Missouri overall, 69% of the reported cases were males. The large proportion of cases with unknown race/ethnicity (38%) information makes it difficult to analyze. There were 52% reported hepatitis C cases were Black/African Americans. For the HIV Care Regions, Central HIV Care Region had the largest proportion of cases with 26%. Overall, the rate of reported hepatitis C cases was highest in the Southeast HIV Care Region (219.6 per 100,000).

Figure 32. Reported hepatitis C cases*, by county, Missouri, 2021

Map showing Reported hepatitis C cases* by county, Missouri, 2021. The map displays the number of cases for each county, with colors indicating the magnitude of the count (light blue for low, dark green for high). The highest case counts are in St. Louis (487) and St. Charles (191). Other counties with significant case counts include Jackson (257), Franklin (114), and Madison (352). The map also shows the state boundaries with Illinois to the east and Arkansas to the south.

*Case counts are in black.

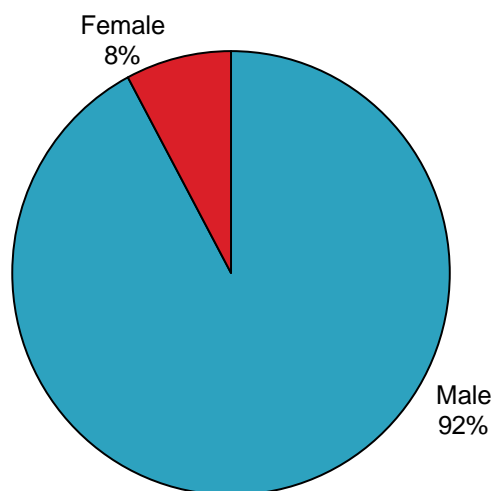


Males were 69% of the hepatitis C cases (Figure 33). Among all sex/genders, the largest numbers of reported hepatitis C cases were between 30-39 years.

Table 30. HIV and STD co-infections, Missouri, 2021

Co-infection	Diagnosed with HIV Prior to 2021		Diagnosed with HIV in 2021		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chlamydia	183	23.0%	22	14.7%	205	21.6%
Gonorrhea	228	28.6%	39	26.0%	267	28.2%
Syphilis*	183	23.0%	37	24.7%	220	23.2%
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea	123	15.4%	31	20.7%	154	16.3%
Chlamydia and Syphilis*	22	2.8%	6	4.0%	28	3.0%
Gonorrhea and Syphilis*	24	3.0%	8	5.3%	32	3.4%
Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis*	34	4.3%	7	4.7%	41	4.3%
Total	797	100.0%	150	100.0%	947	100.0%

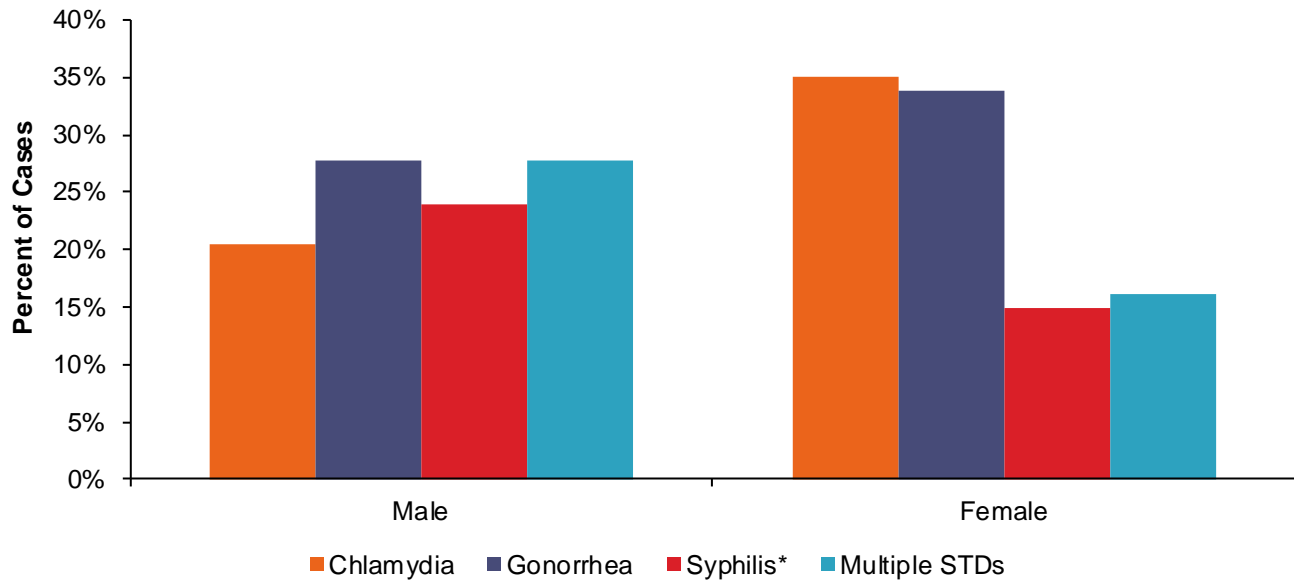
*Only includes diagnoses of primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis.

Figure 34. HIV and STD co-infections by sex, Missouri, 2021

Of the 13,856 individuals living with HIV disease, 873 were reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2021 (Table 30). The majority of those reported with an STD co-morbidity were diagnosed with HIV prior to 2021 (84%). There were not significant differences in the type of STD co-morbidity diagnosed based on when the individual was diagnosed with HIV. The largest numbers of HIV co-morbidities were with gonorrhea.

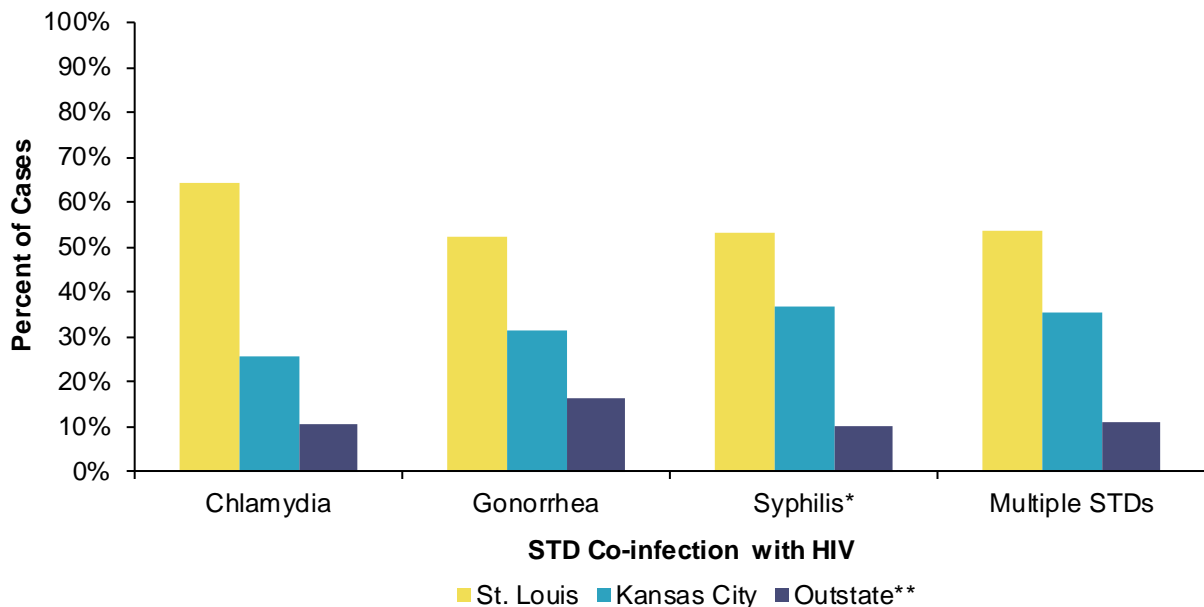
Of the 873 reported STD co-morbidity cases, 92% were among males (Figure 34). Males represented a higher proportion of the STD co-morbidity cases (92%) compared to all males living with HIV disease (82%).

Figure 35. HIV and STD co-infections by sex and type of co-infection, Missouri, 2021



*Only includes diagnoses of primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis.

Figure 36. HIV and STD co-infections by HIV care region of STD diagnosis, Missouri, 2021



*Only includes diagnoses of primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis.

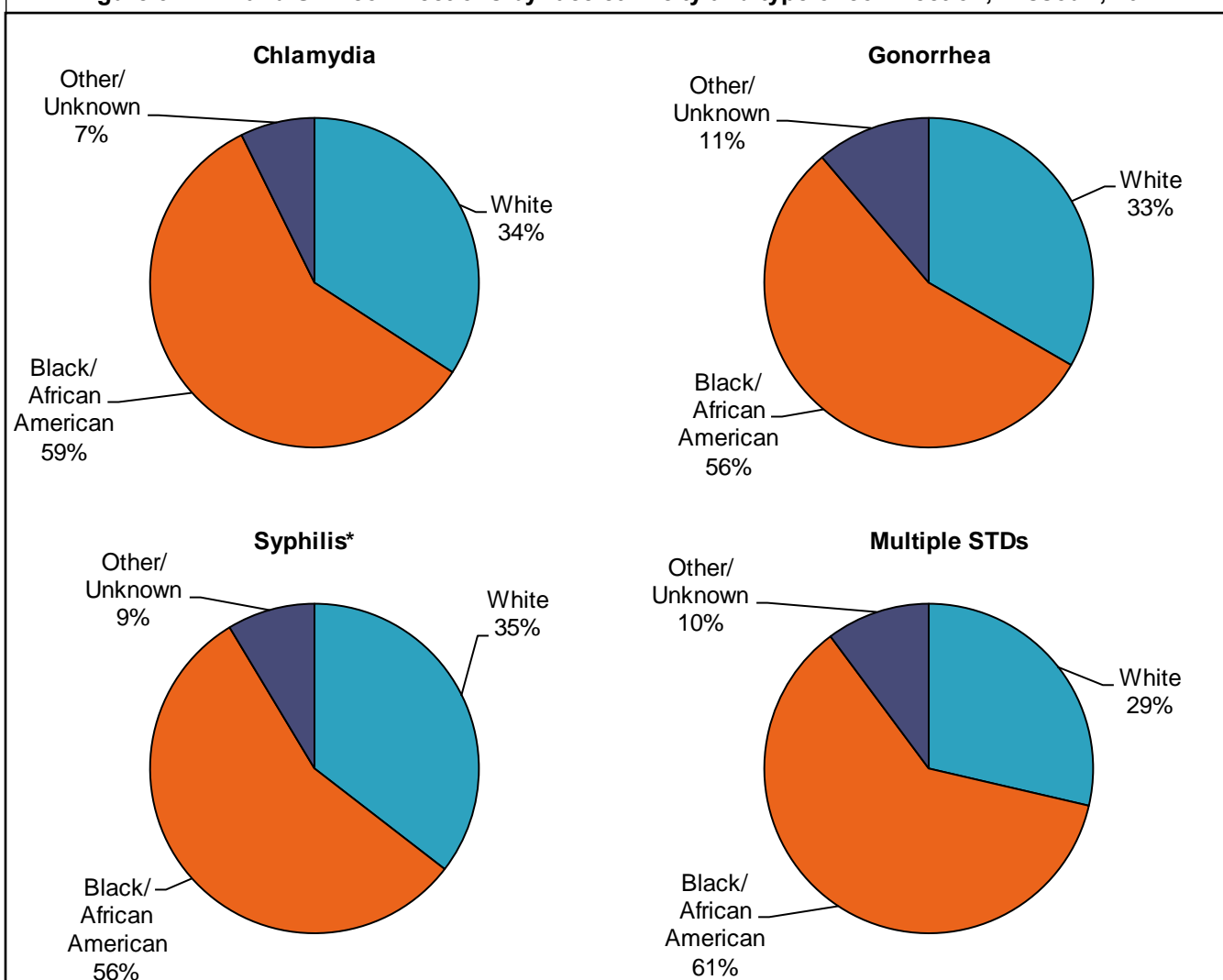
**Includes those diagnosed in the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were differences in the distribution of STD co-morbidity types by sex (Figure 35). Among females living with HIV that were reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2021, 35% were co-infected with gonorrhea, 34% with chlamydia, 16% with multiple STDs, and 15% with syphilis. In contrast, among males living with HIV reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2021, only 21% were co-infected with gonorrhea, 28% with chlamydia, 28% with multiple STDs, and 24% with early syphilis. Due to rounding, the proportion may not total to 100%.

Among all HIV and STD co-morbidity types, the greatest proportion of cases was diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 36). Among those living with HIV that were reported with chlamydia in 2021, 64% were residents of the St. Louis HIV Care Region when diagnosed with chlamydia. The St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 52% of all living HIV cases reported with gonorrhea in 2021, 53% of those with syphilis, and 54% of those with multiple STD co-morbidities. In St. Louis, STD co-morbidity with HIV was highest for chlamydia, while in Kansas City, STD co-morbidity with HIV was highest for syphilis.

Figure 37. HIV and STD co-infections by race/ethnicity and type of co-infection, Missouri, 2021



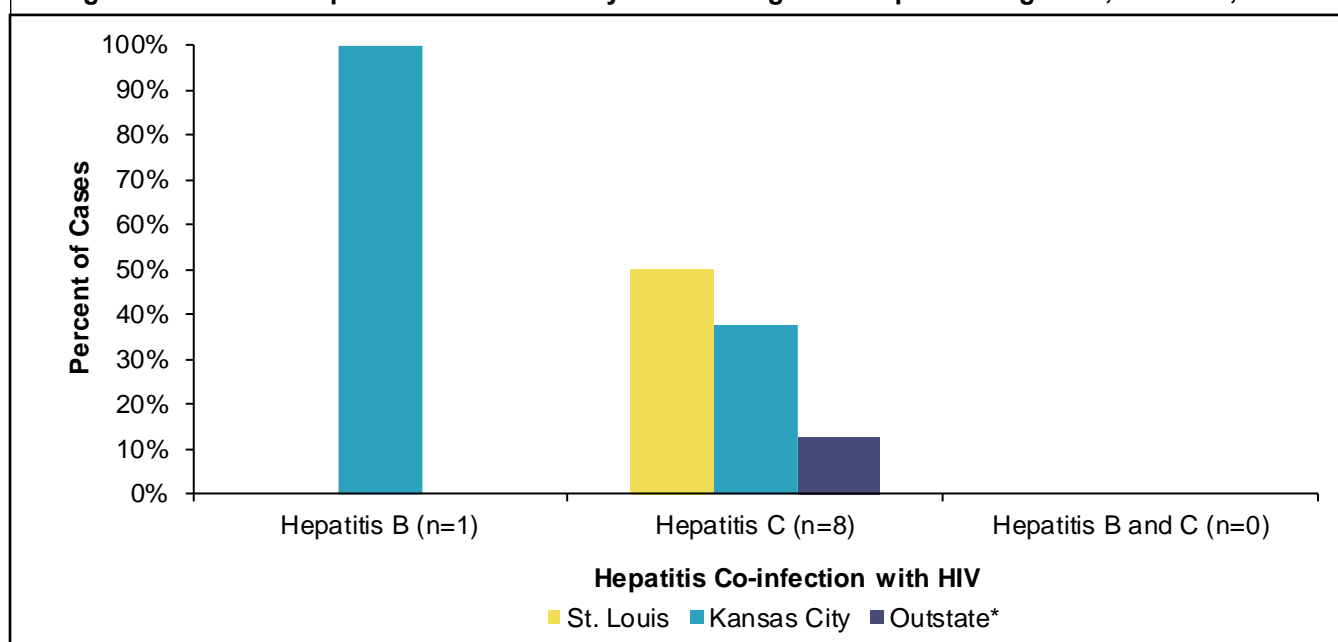
*Only includes diagnoses of primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis.

The largest proportion of HIV cases and STD co-infection were attributed to Blacks/African Americans. Black/African Americans had the highest proportion among those co-infected with multiple STDs (61%) (Figure 37). In all instances, minorities were disproportionately represented in the proportion of co-morbidities that were reported. Although Blacks/African Americans represented 47% of living HIV disease cases, they represented 58% of individuals diagnosed with an STD co-morbidity.

Table 31. Reported hepatitis B and C infections among persons living with HIV disease, Missouri, 2021

Co-infection	Diagnosed with HIV Prior to 2021	Diagnosed with HIV in 2021	Total Co-infections
	N	N	N
Acute Hepatitis B	0	0	0
Chronic Hepatitis B	11	1	12
Prenatal Hepatitis B	0	1	1
Perinatal Hepatitis B	0	0	0
Acute Hepatitis C	1	0	1
Chronic Hepatitis C	22	14	36
Chronic Hepatitis B & C	0	0	0
Total	34	16	50

Figure 38. HIV and hepatitis co-infections by HIV care region of hepatitis diagnosis, Missouri, 2021

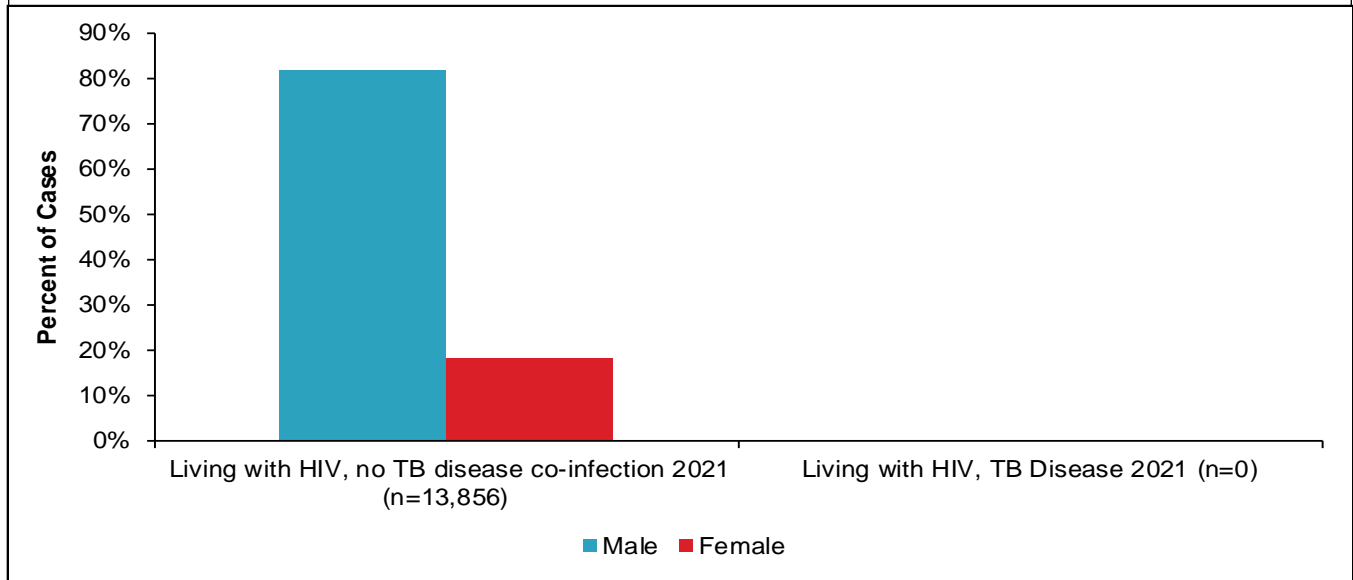


*Includes those diagnosed in the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions.

Of the 13,856 individuals living with HIV disease, 50 were reported with a hepatitis co-infection in 2021 (Table 31). The majority of those reported with a hepatitis co-morbidity were diagnosed with HIV prior to 2021 (68%). The largest number of HIV co-morbidities was with chronic hepatitis C.

Among persons living with HIV disease that were reported with only a hepatitis B infection in 2021, the greatest proportion were residing in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (100%) at the time of the hepatitis diagnosis (Figure 38). Among HIV-positive persons reported with only a hepatitis C infection in 2021, the greatest proportion were residing in the St. Louis and Kansas City HIV Care Region (88%) at the time of the hepatitis diagnosis.

Figure 39. HIV and TB disease co-infections by sex, Missouri, 2021



Among the 13,856 persons living with HIV disease, none were reported to be diagnosed with TB disease in 2021 (Figure 39).

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Key Highlights: What are the HIV service utilization patterns of individuals with HIV disease in Missouri?

Magnitude of the Problem

- Overall, 66.4% of Missourians living with HIV disease had their primary care medical needs met (i.e., evidence of a CD4 lymphocyte or viral load test or diagnosis with an opportunistic infection in 2019).
- Persons enrolled in HIV medical case management were significantly more likely to have their primary care medical needs met. Of the 13,378 persons living with HIV disease in Missouri, 5,380 (40.2%) were enrolled in medical case management at some point in 2019. Eighty-nine percent (89%) of individuals in case management had their primary care medical needs met in 2019.
- Persons living with HIV who were subcategorized as stage 3 (AIDS) cases in 2019 were more likely to have their medical needs met (71.5%) compared to persons subcategorized as HIV cases (61.4%). Similar patterns were seen regardless of whether the individuals were enrolled in HIV medical case management.
- Enrollment in HIV medical case management and current diagnostic status (i.e., HIV or stage 3 (AIDS)) were important factors influencing unmet need.

Where

- Overall, the proportion of individuals with a met need was greatest in the Northwest and Southeast HIV Care Regions (68.5% and 68.0%), and lowest in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (64.6%).
- Among those enrolled in HIV medical case management, the proportion with a met need ranged from 83.0% in the Northwest HIV Care Region to 93.5% in the Southwest HIV Care Regions.
- For those not enrolled in HIV medical case management, the proportion with a met need ranged from 47.8% in the Southwest HIV Care Region to 60.0% in the Northwest HIV Care Region.

Who

Sex

- Overall, females not in case management was more likely to have unmet need than males, after controlling for factors such as enrollment in HIV medical case management, and current diagnostic status (i.e., HIV or stage 3 (AIDS)).

Race/Ethnicity

- Unmet need tended to be greater among minority populations, although factors such as case management and diagnostic status influenced the relationship between race and unmet need.
- Among persons diagnosed in 2018-2019, the likelihood of entering care was lower for blacks/African Americans than other races.

Age

- There were differences in unmet need by current age among individuals enrolled in HIV medical case management. Unmet need was greatest among individuals 25-44 years of age (15.4%).
- There were differences in unmet need by current age among individuals not enrolled in HIV medical case management. Unmet need was greatest among individuals 45-64 years of age (49.5%).

Exposure Category

- Unmet need by exposure category varied depending upon enrollment in medical case management and current diagnosis status.

Glossary

Case rate

The frequency of a defined event in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. Case rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in the population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Case definition for stage 3 (AIDS)

All HIV-infected people six years and older who have fewer than 200 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood, all HIV-infected people between the ages of one to five who have fewer than 500 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood, and HIV-infected individuals under the age of one who have less than 750 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood (healthy adults usually have 800 to 1,200, with 1,000 the average). In addition, the definition includes 26 clinical conditions that affect people with advanced HIV disease. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that generally do not affect healthy people. For additional information, visit http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm?s_cid=rr6303a1_e.

CD4⁺ T cells

This is a white blood cell with CD4 molecules on its surface. These cells play an important role in the human immune system. Sometimes referred to as “helper” cells, they orchestrate the body's response to certain microorganisms such as viruses. HIV virus particles attack and utilize these cells to multiply.

Cumulative number of cases

The number of all cases diagnosed with a particular condition including living and deceased individuals in a specified area.

Date of diagnosis

The date a laboratory makes a diagnosis based on the chemical analysis of a specimen.

Epidemic

The “occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specified health-related behavior, or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy.”

Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)

This is a treatment protocol using a combination of antiretroviral drugs to suppress the HIV virus. These drugs consist of four basic classes depending on their method of suppression: reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitors, protease inhibitors (PI), fusion inhibitors, entry inhibitors, and integrase inhibitors.

HIV case

It refers to an individual who has been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that is in the early stages of the disease process and has not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS).

HIV disease case

This includes all individuals who have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Cases can be sub-classified into either HIV cases or stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Incidence

The number of new cases of a specified condition diagnosed within a given time. The calendar year is used in the *Profiles* to calculate incidence.

Incidence rate

The number of new cases diagnosed in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. Incidence rate is calculated by dividing the number of new cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in that population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Modes of transmission

Also referred to as **exposure categories**, this term refers to the way in which an individual acquired the HIV virus. The most common modes of transmission are: men who have sex with men (MSM), heterosexual contact, injection drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men and practice injection drug use (MSM/IDUs), hemophilia/coagulation disorder, and blood transfusion or tissue recipients.

Point prevalence

This refers to the number of persons living with a specified condition at a given point in time. December 31st, is used for the *Profiles* to calculate the number of persons living with HIV or stage 3 (AIDS) for each year.

Prevalence rate

The number of individuals living with the specified condition in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. A prevalence rate is calculated by dividing the number of living cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in that population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), commonly called **sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)** and once called venereal diseases, are among the most common infectious diseases in the United States today. They are a group of infections that are predominantly transmitted through sexual activity.

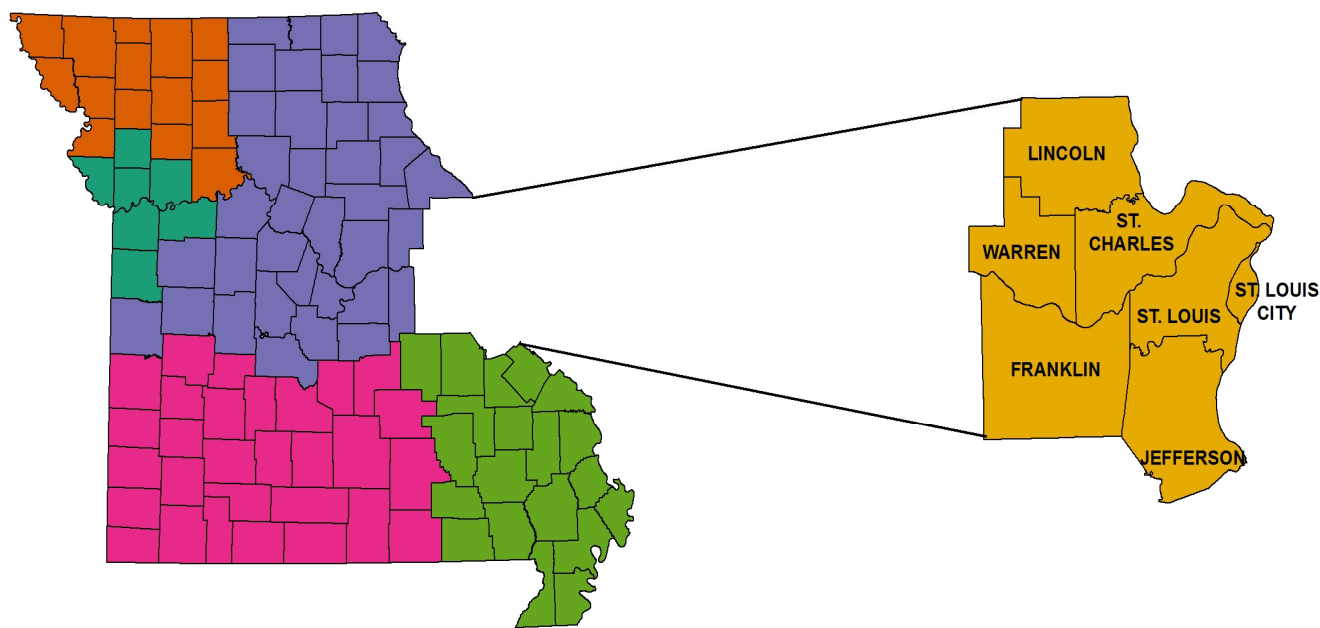
Sexually Transmitted Infections and the Organisms Responsible

Disease	Organism(s)
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Human immunodeficiency virus
Chlamydial infections	Chlamydia trachomatis
Gonorrhea	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Syphilis	Treponema pallidum

Stage 3 (AIDS) case

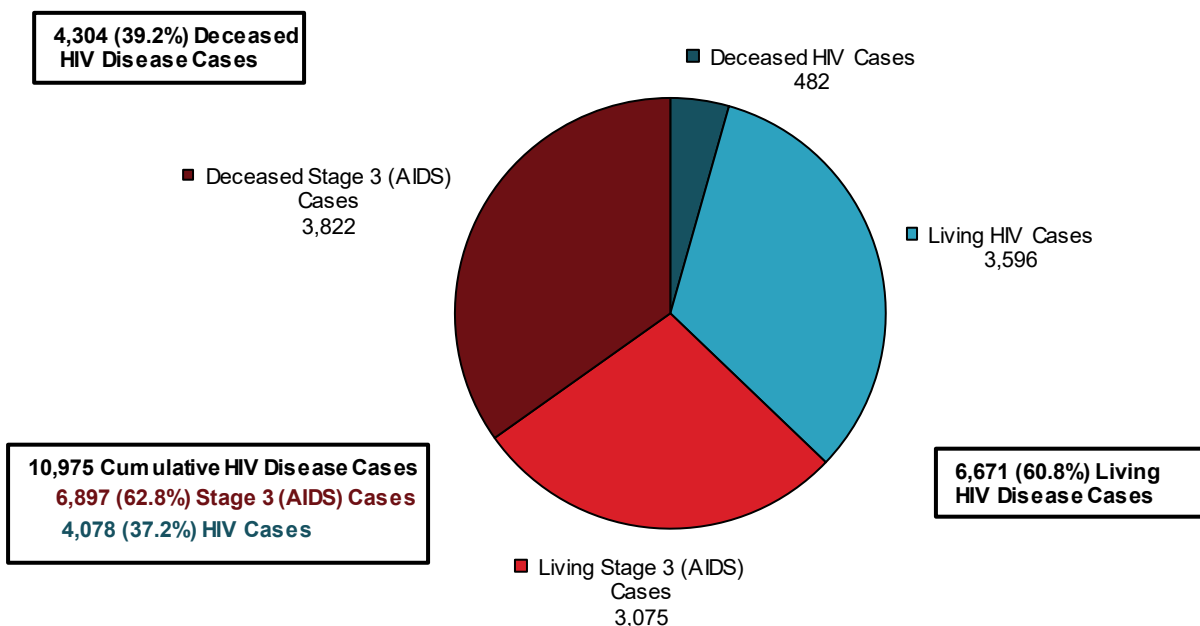
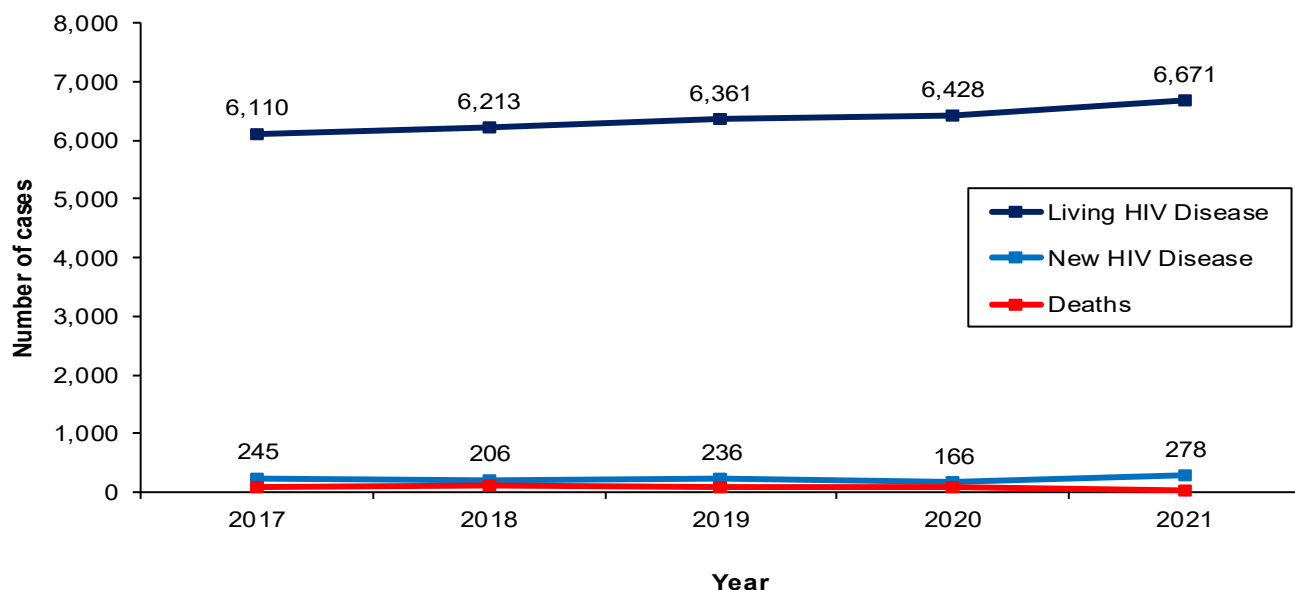
This refers to an individual who has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that is in the later stages of the disease process and has met the case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Total
Franklin County	100,021	95.7%	1,344	1.3%	1,935	1.9%	767	0.7%	402	0.4%	104,469
Jefferson County	215,059	94.9%	3,474	1.5%	4,889	2.2%	2,320	1.0%	801	0.4%	226,543
Lincoln County	56,428	93.9%	1,505	2.5%	1,553	2.6%	403	0.7%	230	0.4%	60,119
St. Charles County	354,443	87.3%	23,834	5.9%	14,349	3.5%	12,679	3.1%	899	0.2%	406,204
St. Louis County	654,352	65.8%	254,877	25.6%	30,638	3.1%	51,729	5.2%	2,424	0.2%	994,020
St. Louis City	136,187	45.8%	136,078	45.7%	12,888	4.3%	11,351	3.8%	1,141	0.4%	297,645
Warren County	33,891	92.6%	1,038	2.8%	1,314	3.6%	218	0.6%	133	0.4%	36,594
Region Total	1,550,381	72.9%	422,150	19.9%	67,566	3.2%	79,467	3.7%	6,030	0.3%	2,125,594

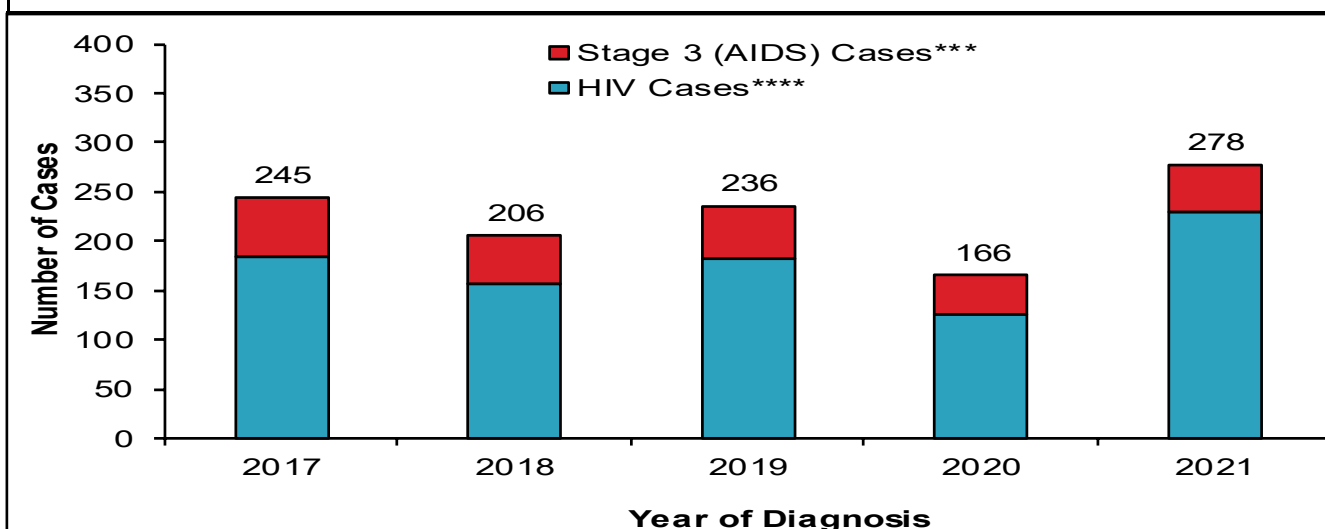
Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 1982—2021**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**

*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total of 10,975 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 60.8% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 4,078 were classified as HIV cases and 6,897 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2021, there were 6,671 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the St. Louis Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 278 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable except an decrease in 2020. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally steady.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



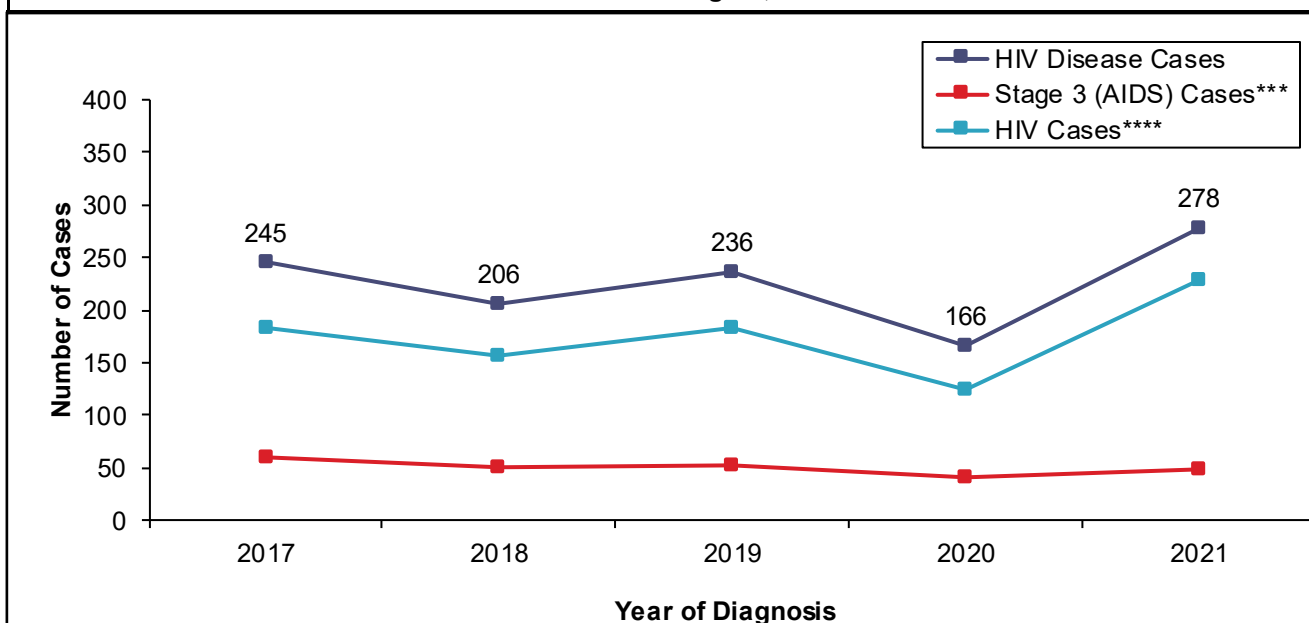
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



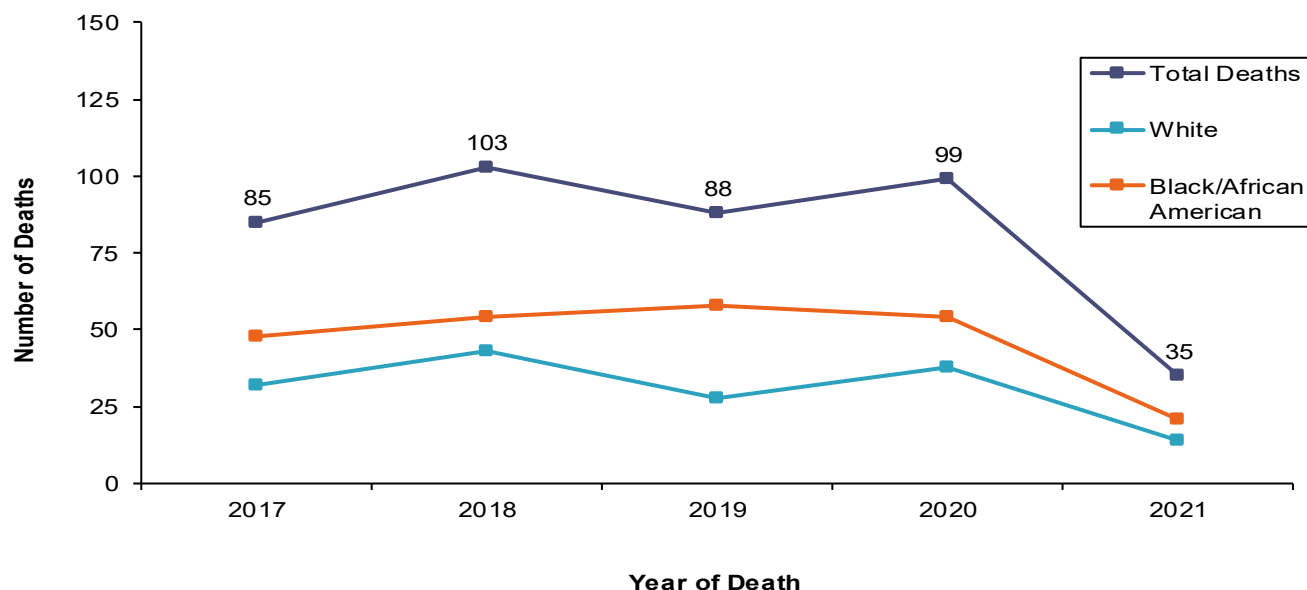
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

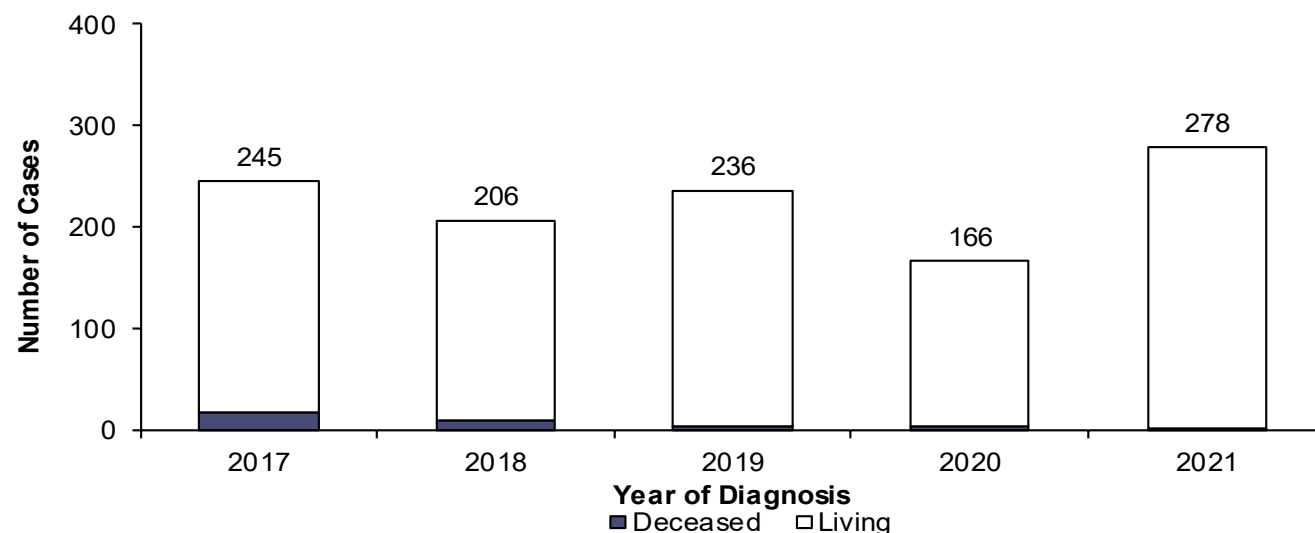
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2017 to 2021 with decreases in 2018 and 2020. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2017–2021†

*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2021, and reported by February 28, 2022

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2017–2021**

*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease fluctuated between 2017 and 2021 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2019-2020 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Of the 245 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 17 (7%) were deceased by the end of 2017 (Figure 6). Among the 278 individuals first diagnosed in 2021, one individual was deceased at the end of 2021. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	2,931	81.5%	284.8	2,531	82.3%	245.9	5,462	81.9%	530.7
Female	665	18.5%	60.7	544	17.7%	49.6	1,209	18.1%	110.3
Total	3,596	100.0%	169.2	3,075	100.0%	144.7	6,671	100.0%	313.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,332	37.8%	85.9	1,155	38.3%	74.5	2,487	38.0%	160.4
Black/African American	2,021	57.3%	478.7	1,745	57.9%	413.4	3,766	57.6%	892.1
Hispanic	139	3.9%	205.7	97	3.2%	143.6	236	3.6%	349.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0.9%	41.5	15	0.5%	18.9	48	0.7%	60.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	33.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	33.2
Total	3,527	100.0%	165.9	3,012	100.0%	141.7	6,539	100.0%	307.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	1,199	41.7%	157.8	1,047	42.2%	137.8	2,246	41.9%	295.5
Black/African American Male	1,532	53.3%	795.0	1,341	54.0%	695.9	2,873	53.6%	1490.9
Hispanic Male	116	4.0%	332.7	83	3.3%	238.1	199	3.7%	570.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	27	0.9%	69.6	11	0.4%	28.4	38	0.7%	98.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	0.0%	34.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	34.5
Total	2,875	100.0%	279.3	2,482	100.0%	241.2	5,357	100.0%	520.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	133	20.4%	16.8	108	20.4%	13.7	241	20.4%	30.5
Black/African American Female	489	75.0%	213.1	404	76.2%	176.1	893	75.5%	389.2
Hispanic Female	23	3.5%	70.3	14	2.6%	42.8	37	3.1%	113.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	6	0.9%	14.7	4	0.8%	9.8	10	0.8%	24.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	1	0.2%	31.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	31.9
Total	652	100.0%	59.5	530	100.0%	48.3	1,182	100.0%	107.8
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	9	0.3%	3.2	1	0.0%	0.4	10	0.1%	3.5
13-18	17	0.5%	10.8	1	0.0%	0.6	18	0.3%	11.4
19-24	169	4.7%	113.8	28	0.9%	18.9	197	3.0%	132.7
25-44	1,737	48.3%	304.7	805	26.2%	141.2	2,542	38.1%	445.9
45-64	1,350	37.5%	245.8	1,838	59.8%	334.7	3,188	47.8%	580.5
65+	314	8.7%	85.1	402	13.1%	109.0	716	10.7%	194.1
Total	3,596	100.0%	169.2	3,075	100.0%	144.7	6,671	100.0%	313.8

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

[†]Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Male	186	81.2%	18.1	40	81.6%	3.9	226	81.3%
Female	43	18.8%	3.9	9	18.4%	0.8	52	18.7%
Total	229	100.0%	10.8	49	100.0%	2.3	278	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	64	28.6%	4.1	21	44.7%	1.4	85	31.4%
Black/African American	139	62.1%	32.9	21	44.7%	5.0	160	59.0%
Hispanic	16	7.1%	23.7	5	10.6%	7.4	21	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.8%	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	1.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.4%	16.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%
Total	224	100.0%	10.5	47	100.0%	2.2	271	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity-Males								
White Male	53	29.1%	7.0	17	44.7%	2.2	70	31.8%
Black/African American Male	110	60.4%	57.1	17	44.7%	8.8	127	57.7%
Hispanic Male	15	8.2%	43.0	4	10.5%	11.5	19	8.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	4	2.2%	10.3	0	0.0%	0.0	4	1.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%
Total	182	100.0%	17.7	38	100.0%	3.7	220	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity-Females								
White Female	11	26.2%	1.4	4	44.4%	0.5	15	29.4%
Black/African American Female	29	69.0%	12.6	4	44.4%	1.7	33	64.7%
Hispanic Female	1	2.4%	3.1	1	11.1%	3.1	2	3.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	1	2.4%	31.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.0%
Total	42	100.0%	3.8	9	100.0%	0.8	51	100.0%
Current Age[‡]								
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%
13-18	1	0.4%	0.6	1	2.0%	0.6	2	0.7%
19-24	46	20.1%	31.0	3	6.1%	2.0	49	17.6%
25-44	141	61.6%	24.7	23	46.9%	4.0	164	59.0%
45-64	34	14.8%	6.2	20	40.8%	3.6	54	19.4%
65+	7	3.1%	1.9	2	4.1%	0.5	9	3.2%
Total	229	100.0%	10.8	49	100.0%	2.3	278	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021, which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

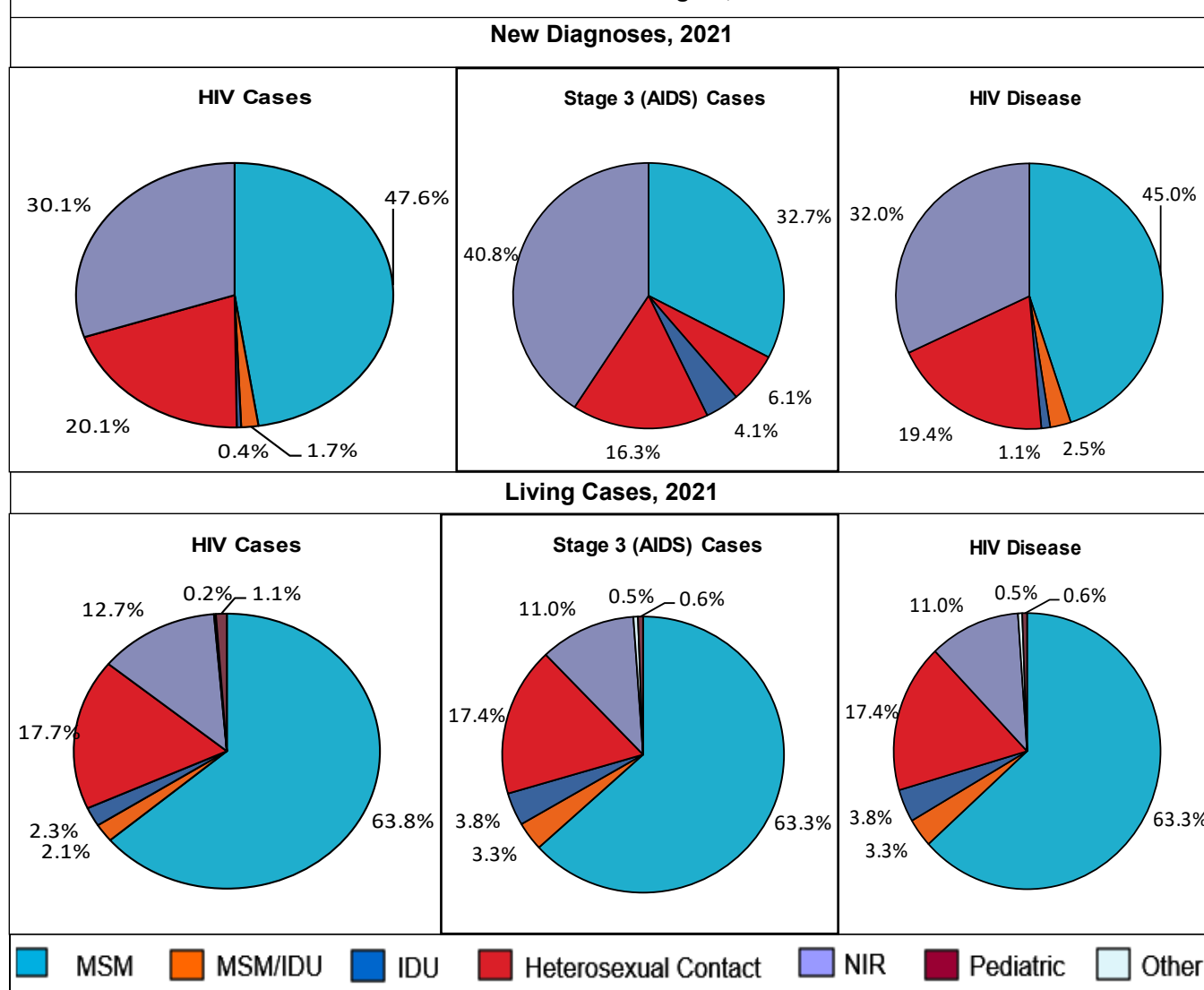
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Of the 6,671 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 81.9% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.8 times as high among males compared to females. In contrast to the rest of the HIV Care Regions where whites comprised the majority of persons living with HIV disease, Black/African Americans represented the largest number in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. The rate of persons living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 5.6 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease for Black/African American was 5 times as high compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 13 times as high as the rate among whites, and 3.7 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 278 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 17.6% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 4.7 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 6.9 times as high among Black/African Americans compared to whites, and 5.7 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among males, the rate of new HIV disease cases for Black/African American was 7.2 times as high compared to whites and 5.9 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of new HIV disease cases for Black/African American was 7.6 times as high compared to whites and 3.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Figure 7. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The small proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2021*			Living			Diagnosed 2021**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	92	40.2%	30.9	1,817	50.5%	610.5	16	32.7%	5.4	1,644	53.5%	552.3
St. Louis County	115	50.2%	11.6	1,470	40.9%	147.9	28	57.1%	2.8	1,177	38.3%	118.4
St. Charles County	12	5.2%	3.0	169	4.7%	41.6	3	6.1%	0.7	135	4.4%	33.2
Remainder of Region	10	4.4%	2.3	140	3.9%	32.7	2	4.1%	0.5	119	3.9%	27.8
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	229	100.0%	10.8	3,596	100.0%	169.2	49	100.0%	2.3	3,075	100.0%	144.7

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2021 which remained HIV cases t he end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	28	30.4%	20.6	53	57.6%	38.9	8	8.7%	62.1	92	100.0%	32.3
St. Louis County	19	16.5%	2.9	83	72.2%	32.6	8	7.0%	26.1	115	100.0%	12.2
St. Charles County	8	66.7%	2.3	3	25.0%	12.6	0	0.0%	0.0	12	100.0%	3.1
Remainder of Region	9	90.0%	2.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	10	100.0%	2.4
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	64	27.9%	4.1	139	60.7%	32.9	16	0.0%	23.7	229	100.0%	11.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	10	62.5%	7.3	5	31.3%	3.7	0	0.0%	0.0	16	100.0%	5.6
St. Louis County	6	21.4%	0.9	16	57.1%	6.3	5	17.9%	16.3	28	100.0%	3.0
Remainder of Region	5	100.0%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.2
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	21	42.9%	1.4	21	42.9%	5.0	5	10.2%	7.4	49	100.0%	2.4

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new and living diagnoses were higher in St. Louis City compared to other areas in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 3).

There were differences in the proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). Greater proportions of the new HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County were Black/African American compared to the remainder of the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

There were also differences in the proportion of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). Overall, a greater percentage of Black/African Americans were diagnosed in St. Louis County compared to the remainder of the St. Louis HIV Care Region, where whites represented a greater percentage of diagnoses.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	32	29.4%	1,002	43.7%	7	43.8%	869	44.7%
Black/African American	64	58.7%	1,132	49.3%	7	43.8%	971	49.9%
Hispanic	7	6.4%	91	4.0%	2	12.5%	58	3.0%
Other/Unknown	6	5.5%	69	3.0%	0	0.0%	47	2.4%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	109	100.0%	2,294	100.0%	16	100.0%	1,945	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
19-24	13	0.7%	107	5.1%	6	4.0%	129	3.0%
25-44	457	24.4%	1,076	51.2%	77	51.7%	1,678	39.6%
45-64	1,071	57.2%	795	37.8%	58	38.9%	1,965	46.4%
65+	330	17.6%	123	5.8%	8	5.4%	465	11.0%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,871	100.0%	2,103	100.0%	149	100.0%	4,239	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,020	45.0%	1,122	49.5%	59	2.6%	2,267	53.5%
St. Louis County	583	35.5%	936	57.0%	81	4.9%	1,641	38.7%
St. Charles County	143	74.9%	37	19.4%	5	2.6%	191	4.5%
Remaining Counties	125	89.3%	8	5.7%	4	2.9%	140	3.3%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,871	44.1%	2,103	49.6%	149	3.5%	4,239	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 125 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 6). Black/African Americans represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2021 among MSM. Among MSM living with HIV disease, Black/African Americans represented the largest proportion of living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases followed closely by whites.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (57.2%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. In contrast, the greatest proportions of Black/African American (51.2%) and Hispanic (51.7%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). Black/African American MSM comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease in St. Louis County and St. Louis City while whites were the largest proportion of persons living with HIV for remaining counties.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	25.0%	34	44.2%	2	25.0%	49	47.6%
Black/African American	1	25.0%	35	45.5%	0	25.0%	50	48.5%
Hispanic	1	25.0%	6	7.8%	0	25.0%	2	1.9%
Other/Unknown	1	25.0%	2	2.6%	1	25.0%	2	1.9%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	4	100.0%	77	100.0%	3	100.0%	103	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	0.6%
25-44	25	30.1%	25	29.4%	2	25.0%	55	30.6%
45-64	43	51.8%	45	52.9%	5	62.5%	94	52.2%
65+	15	18.1%	15	17.6%	0	0.0%	30	16.7%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	83	100.0%	85	100.0%	8	100.0%	180	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	44	40.4%	57	52.3%	5	4.6%	109	60.6%
St. Louis County	24	46.2%	28	53.8%	0	0.0%	52	28.9%
St. Charles County	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	6	3.3%
Remaining Counties	10	76.9%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	13	7.2%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	83	46.1%	85	47.2%	8	4.4%	180	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were seven new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 180 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2021 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. The number of living HIV cases and living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among MSM/IDU were nearly equal among Black/African Americans and whites.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among MSM/IDU all races/ethnicity categories were 45-64 years old at the end of 2021 (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Black/African American MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	16	19.8%	2	100.0%	14	12.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	27	33.3%	0	0.0%	49	41.9%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
White Female	0	0.0%	17	21.0%	0	0.0%	21	17.9%
Black/African American Female	1	100.0%	19	23.5%	0	0.0%	29	24.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	1	100.0%	81	100.0%	2	100.0%	117	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	1	0.5%
25-44	6	20.0%	10	13.2%	17	44.7%	10	20.8%	45	22.6%
45-64	19	63.3%	41	53.9%	18	47.4%	32	66.7%	113	56.8%
65+	5	16.7%	25	32.9%	3	7.9%	5	10.4%	40	20.1%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	30	100.0%	76	100.0%	38	100.0%	48	100.0%	199	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	20	17.2%	92	79.3%	2	1.7%	116	58.3%
St. Louis County	18	34.0%	32	60.4%	1	1.9%	53	26.6%
St. Charles County	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	7.5%
Remaining Counties	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	7.5%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	68	34.2%	124	62.3%	3	1.5%	199	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was a three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 12). Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, two progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021. There were 199 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. Black/African American males represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2021, the greatest proportions of IDU cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity categories (Table 13).

Black/African Americans had the largest proportion of IDU cases living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	29	4.5%	0	0.0%	28	5.2%
Black/African American Male	6	13.0%	110	17.2%	0	0.0%	113	21.1%
Hispanic Male	1	2.2%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%
White Female	9	19.6%	93	14.6%	3	37.5%	68	12.7%
Black/African American Female	28	60.9%	368	57.7%	4	50.0%	298	55.6%
Hispanic Female	1	2.2%	16	2.5%	1	12.5%	10	1.9%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	46	100.0%	638	100.0%	8	100.0%	536	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
19-24	0	0.0%	4	1.8%	1	0.6%	20	3.0%	29	2.5%
25-44	10	17.5%	78	35.0%	42	26.1%	258	38.7%	414	35.3%
45-64	32	56.1%	121	54.3%	95	59.0%	348	52.3%	626	53.3%
65+	15	26.3%	20	9.0%	23	14.3%	39	5.9%	104	8.9%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	57	100.0%	223	100.0%	161	100.0%	666	100.0%	1,174	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	63	11.1%	474	83.7%	17	3.0%	566	48.2%
St. Louis County	101	18.9%	402	75.1%	18	3.4%	535	45.6%
St. Charles County	20	58.8%	11	32.4%	1	2.9%	34	2.9%
Remaining Counties	34	87.2%	2	5.1%	1	2.6%	39	3.3%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	218	18.6%	889	75.7%	37	3.2%	1,174	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 54 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 1,174 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2021 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2021, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all races/ethnicity categories (Table 16).

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). Black/African American heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County while whites comprised a greater proportion of living cases in the remaining counties.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with exposure category assignments for St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2021*		Living		2021**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	169	73.8%	2,599	73.1%	32	66.7%	2,148	70.3%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	3.1%	88	2.5%	5	10.4%	114	3.7%
Injecting drug use	1	0.4%	94	2.6%	3	6.3%	136	4.5%
Heterosexual contact	52	22.7%	768	21.6%	8	16.7%	640	20.9%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	16	0.5%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	229	† 100.0%	3,556	† 100.0%	48	100.0%	3,055	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	41	100.0%	0	0.0%	18	100.0%
TOTAL	230		3,597		48		3,073	

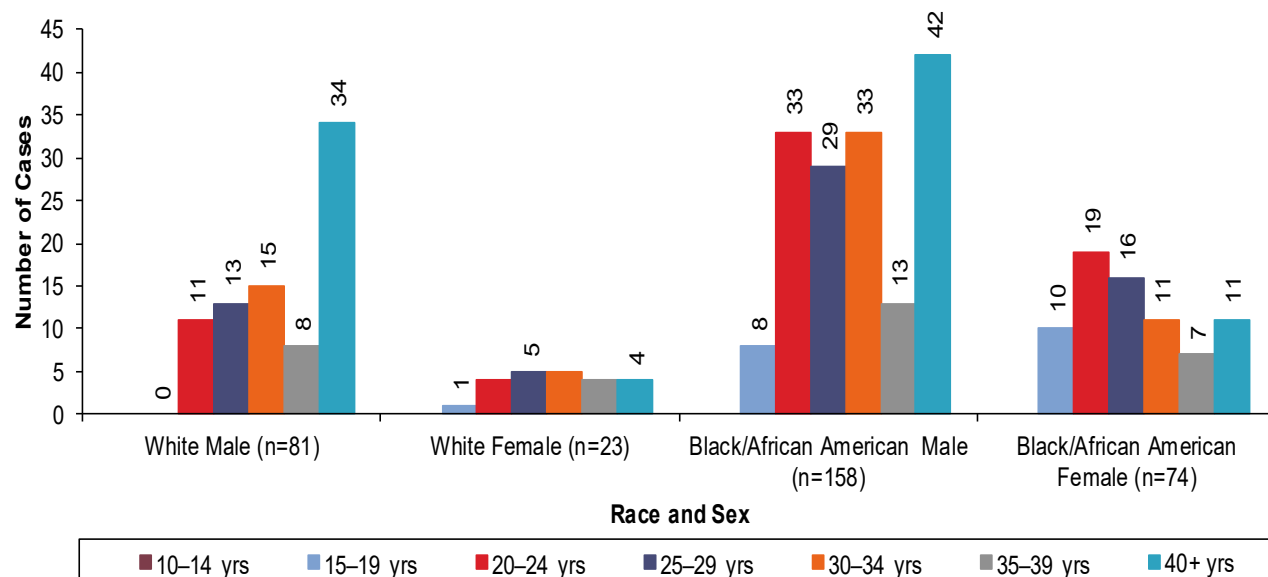
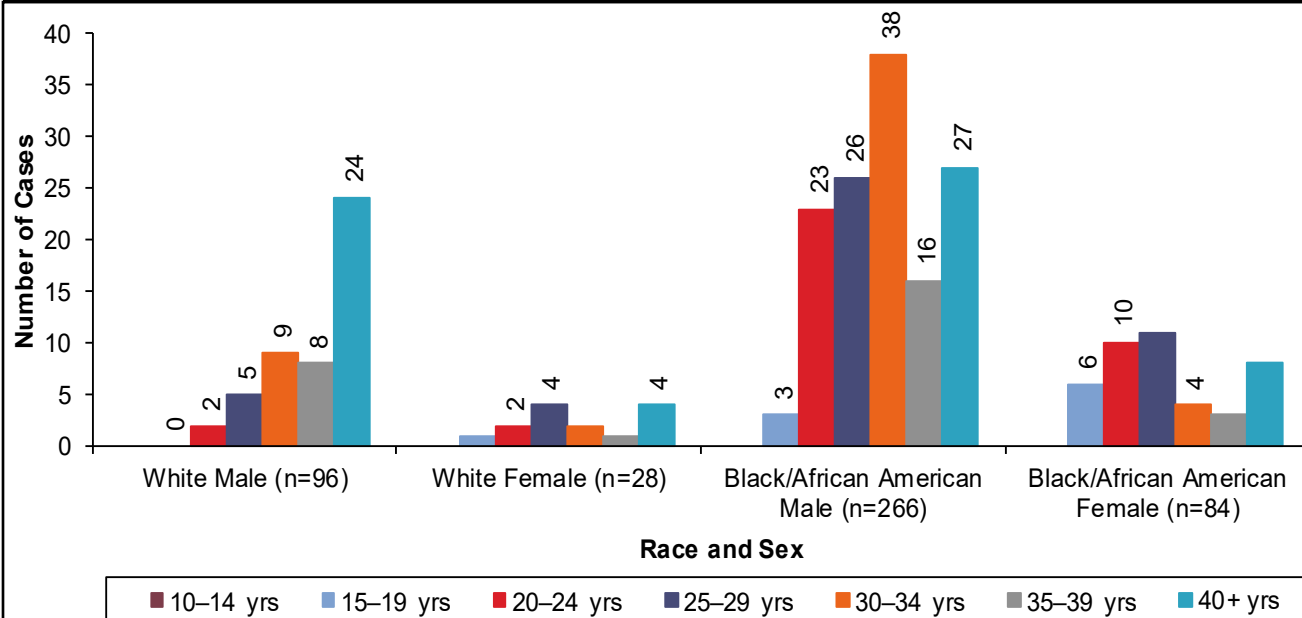
*HIV cases reported during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS).

†Includes 1 case with a confirmed "other" exposure category.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

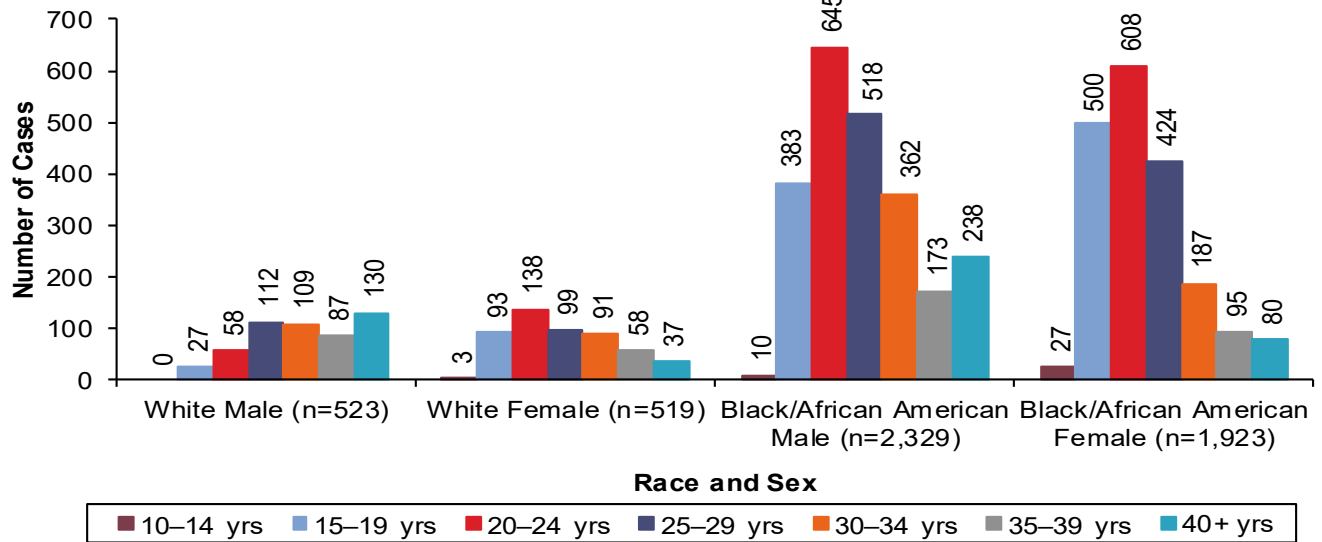
The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. One new HIV case diagnoses was reported among children less than 13 years of age in 2021 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021**Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021**

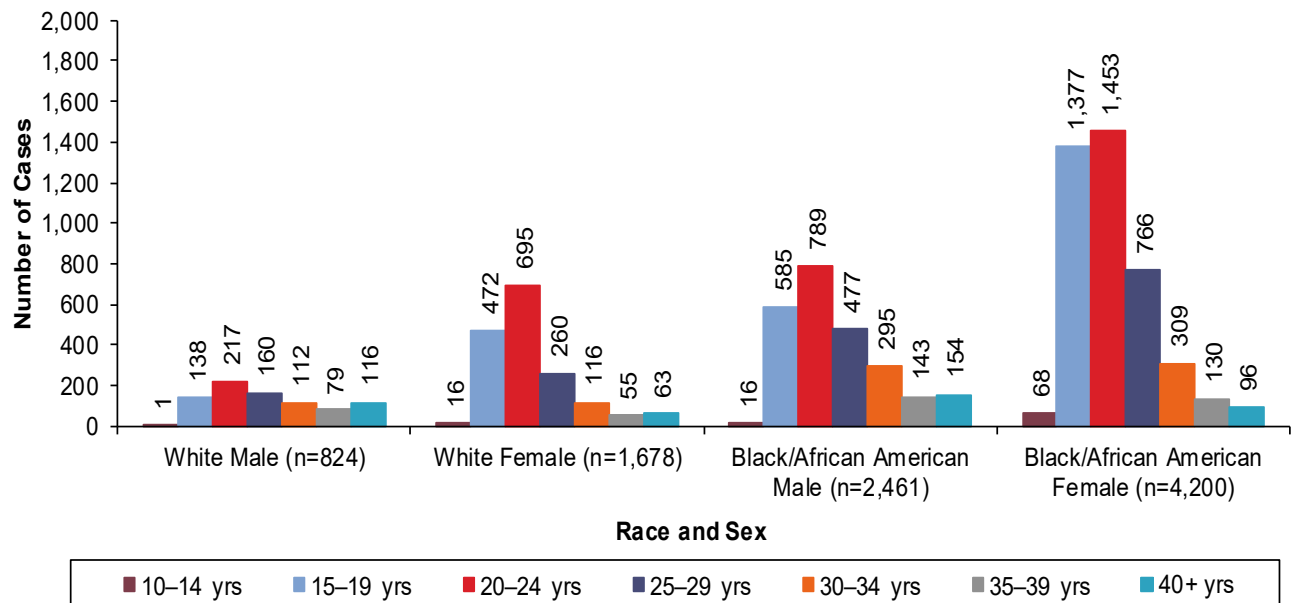
There were 237 P&S syphilis cases in St. Louis HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 8). The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among Black/African American males (266).

There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses was 40 or more years old among white and Black/African American males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

There were 175 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2020 (Figure 9). The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among Black/African American males (83), followed by white males (61). Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the largest number of cases.

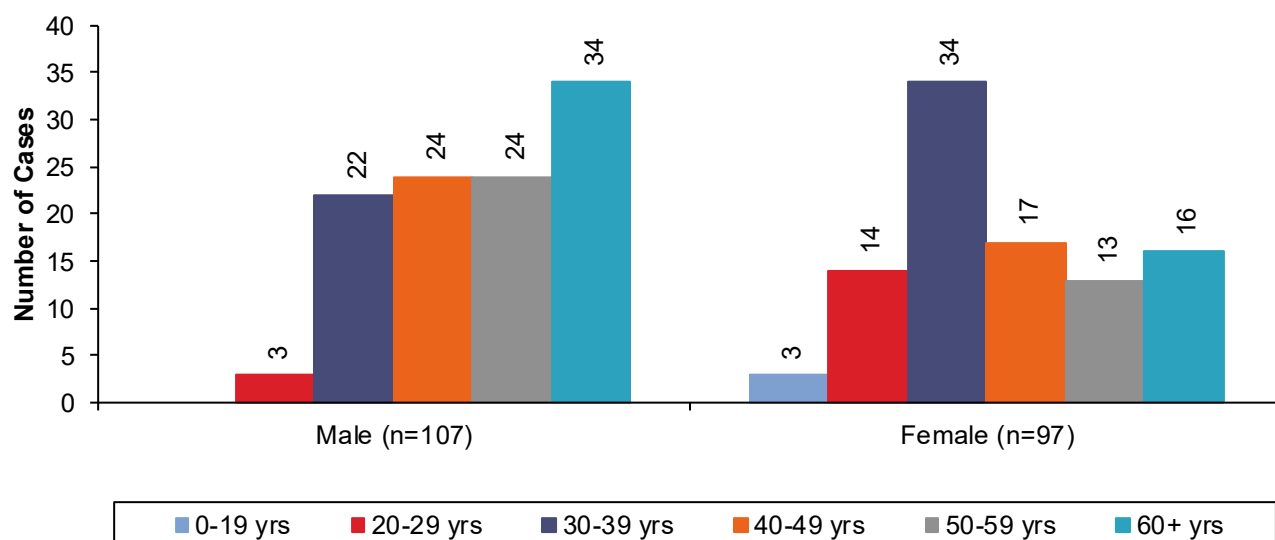
Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

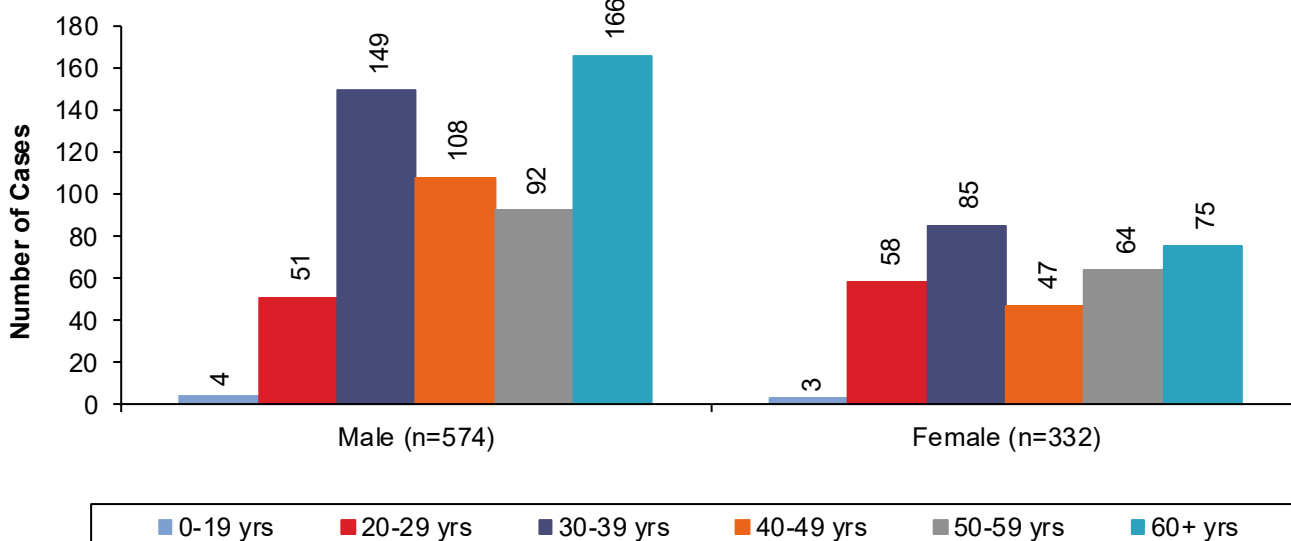
Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 9,163 gonorrhea cases reported in 2021 in St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 10). The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among Black/African Americans (73%). Among genders, the largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among Black/African American females (46%). The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among Black/African Americans (73%).

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

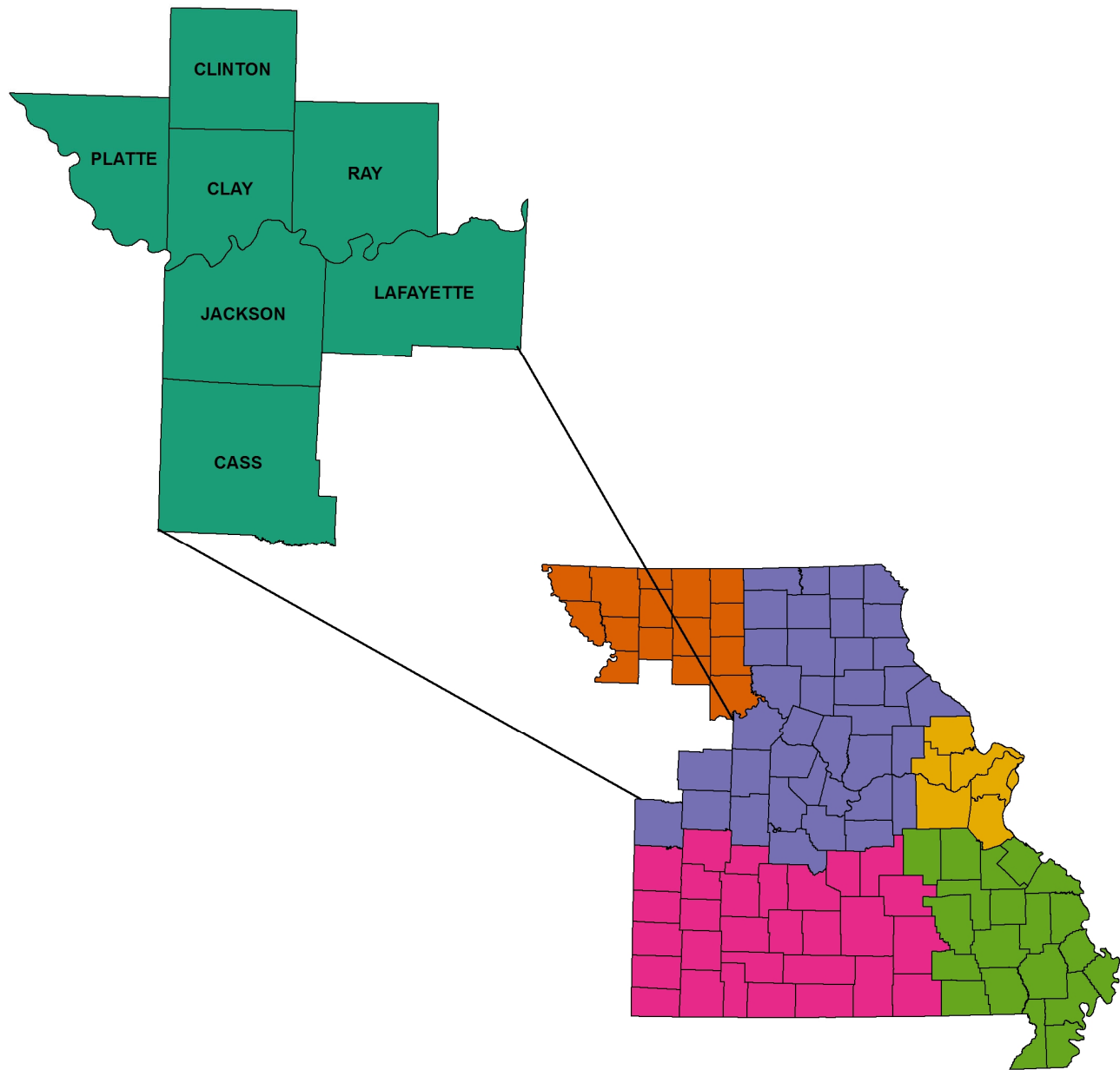
Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 204 reported cases of hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 12). Males represented 52% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, ages 60 years and older had the greatest number. Among females, the largest number of cases were reported in 30-39 age group.

In 2021, there were 906 hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the hepatitis C reported cases, 63% were male. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 60 or more years of age at diagnosis. Among females, individuals 30-39 years of age had the largest of reported cases.

KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Total
Cass County	94,158	88.2%	5,575	5.2%	5,116	4.8%	1,243	1.2%	714	0.7%	106,806
Clay County	205,681	81.1%	20,158	8.0%	18,371	7.2%	7,741	3.1%	1,512	0.6%	253,463
Clinton County	19,376	94.3%	392	1.9%	506	2.5%	143	0.7%	136	0.7%	20,553
Jackson County	446,037	63.2%	171,755	24.3%	66,621	9.4%	17,698	2.5%	3,814	0.5%	705,925
Lafayette County	30,527	92.5%	882	2.7%	1,139	3.5%	285	0.9%	173	0.5%	33,006
Platte County	86,148	80.9%	8,813	8.3%	7,006	6.6%	4,034	3.8%	531	0.5%	106,532
Ray County	21,594	94.2%	433	1.9%	611	2.7%	136	0.6%	141	0.6%	22,915
Region Total	903,521	72.4%	208,008	16.7%	99,370	8.0%	31,280	2.5%	5,292	0.4%	1,247,471

2021 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV, STD and Hepatitis in Kansas City HIV Care Region

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 1982—2021

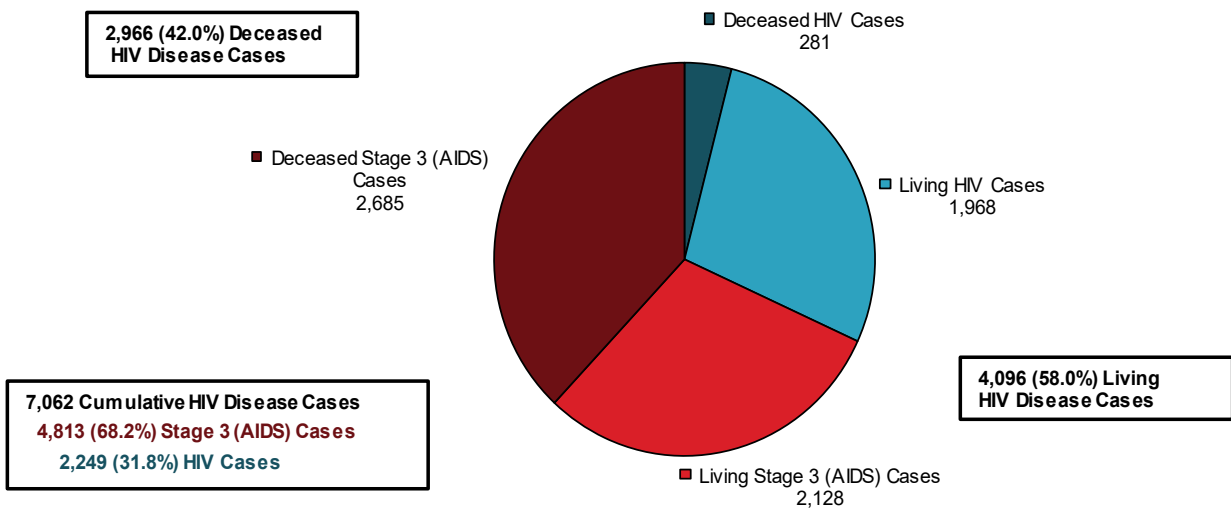
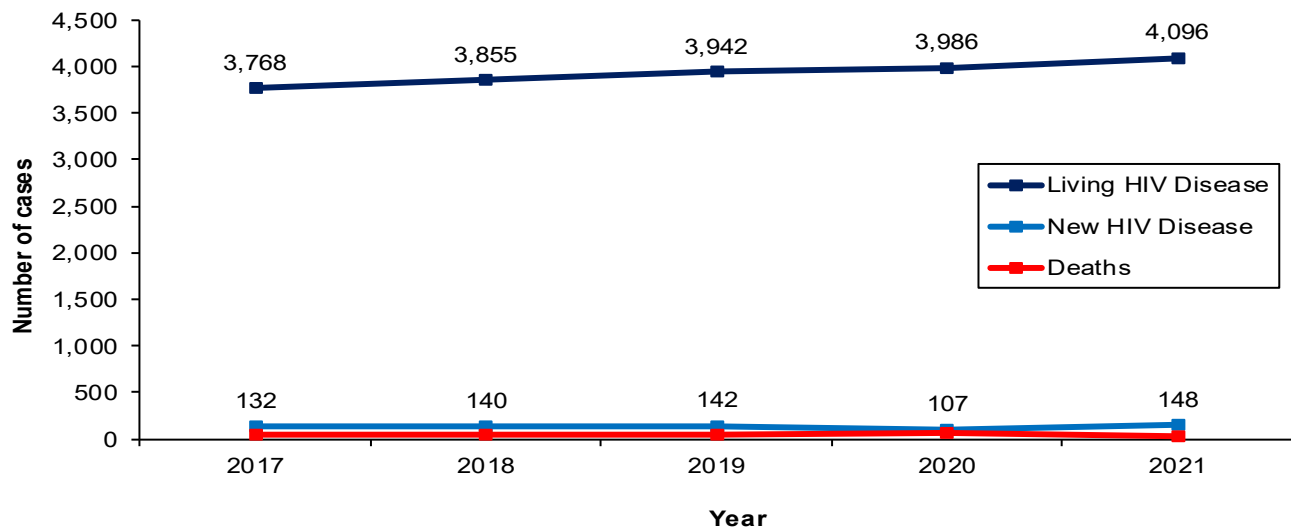


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017—2021

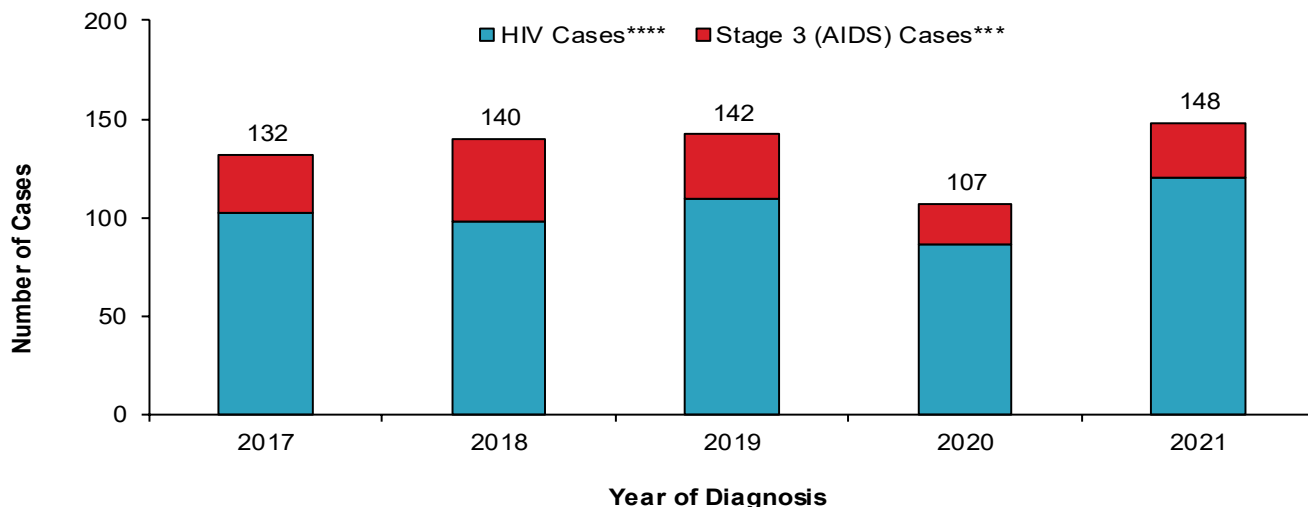


*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total of 7,062 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 4,813 were classified as HIV cases and 2,249 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2021, there were 4,096 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 148 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable with slight fluctuations between 2019 and 2021. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



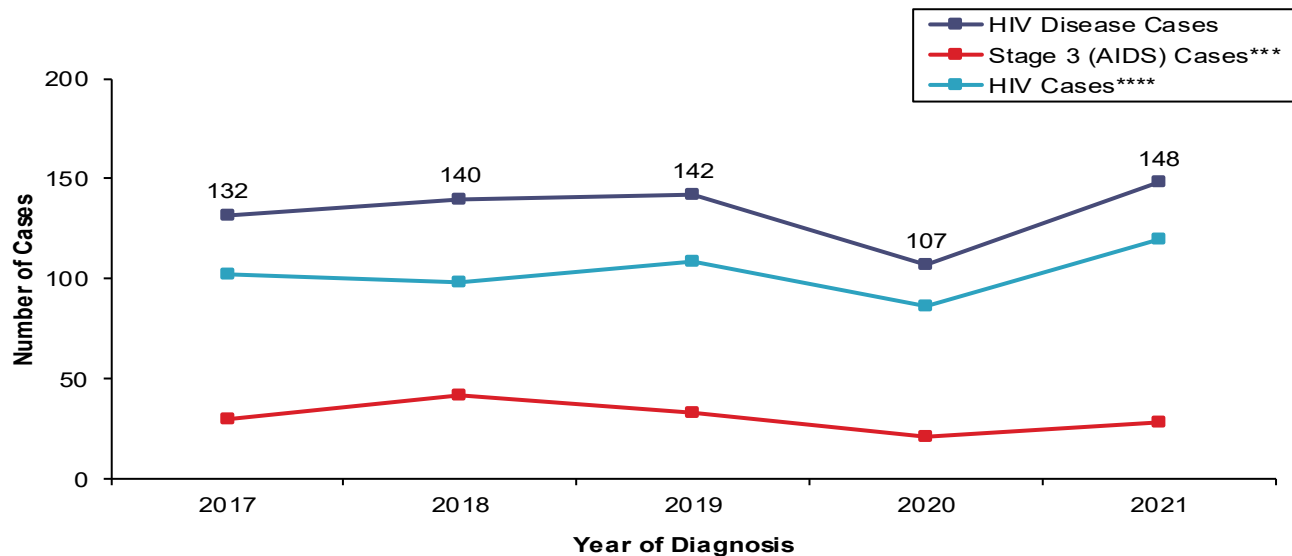
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



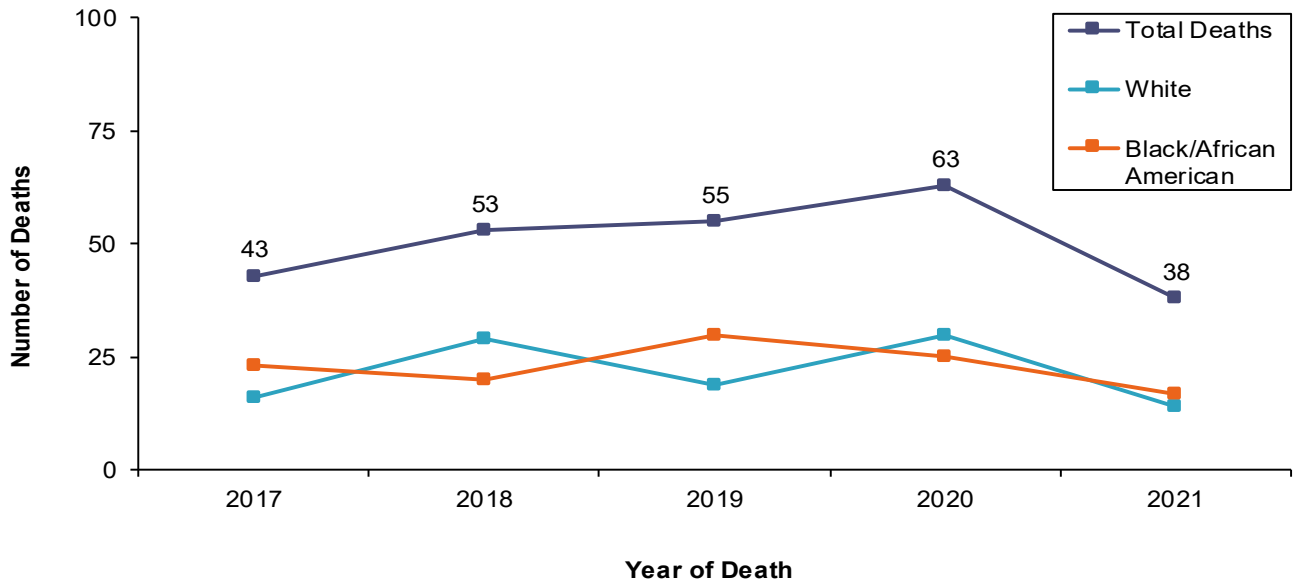
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

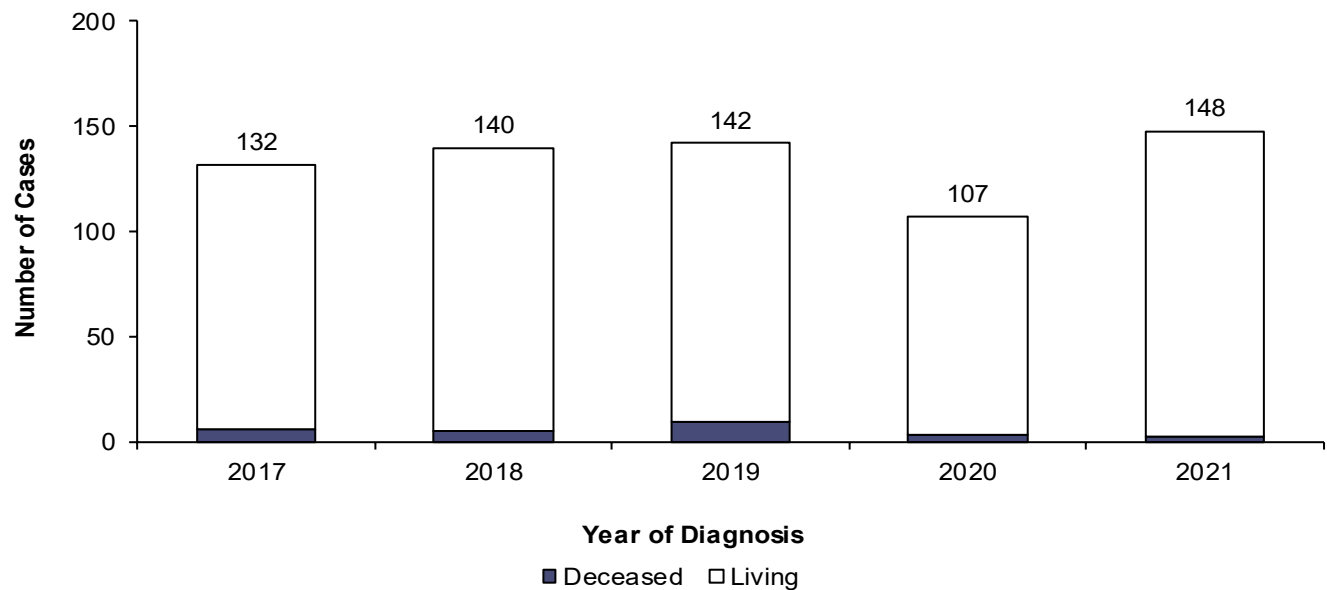
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable with decrease between 2019 and 2020 then increase to normal number of new diagnosis from 2020 to 2021. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017—2021†

*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2020 and reported by February 28, 2022.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**

*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease fluctuated with no sustained upward or downward trend through 2019 (Figure 5). The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease decreased between 2019 to 2020.

Of the 132 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 6 (4.5%) were deceased by the end of 2021 (Figure 6). Among the 148 persons first diagnosed in 2021, 2 (1.4%) were deceased at the end of 2021. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,633	83.0%	268.6	1,792	84.2%	294.7	3,425	83.6%	563.3
Female	335	17.0%	52.3	336	15.8%	52.4	671	16.4%	104.7
Total	1,968	100.0%	157.5	2,128	100.0%	170.3	4,096	100.0%	327.9
Race/Ethnicity									
White	916	47.7%	101.4	1,036	50.2%	114.7	1,952	49.0%	216.0
Black/African American	805	41.9%	387.0	837	40.6%	402.4	1,642	41.2%	789.4
Hispanic	173	9.0%	174.1	173	8.4%	174.1	346	8.7%	348.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.9%	57.5	16	0.8%	51.2	34	0.9%	108.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0.4%	113.9	2	0.1%	28.5	10	0.3%	142.4
Total	1,920	100.0%	153.7	2,064	100.0%	165.2	3,984	100.0%	318.9
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	820	51.4%	958.0	952	54.7%	215.5	1,772	53.1%	401.2
Black/African American Male	598	37.5%	618.0	624	35.9%	636.6	1,222	36.6%	1246.7
Hispanic Male	153	9.6%	130.0	151	8.7%	301.8	304	9.1%	607.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	16	1.0%	12.0	11	0.6%	73.9	27	0.8%	181.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	8	0.5%	2.0	2	0.1%	58.0	10	0.3%	290.0
Total	1,595	100.0%	262.3	1,740	100.0%	286.2	3,335	100.0%	548.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	96	29.5%	20.8	84	25.9%	18.2	180	27.7%	39.0
Black/African American Female	207	63.7%	188.2	213	65.7%	193.7	420	64.7%	381.9
Hispanic Female	20	6.2%	40.5	22	6.8%	44.6	42	6.5%	85.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.6%	12.2	5	1.5%	30.5	7	1.1%	42.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	325	100.0%	50.7	324	100.0%	50.5	649	100.0%	101.2
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	0.1%	1.1	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	1.1
13-18	10	0.5%	10.3	1	0.0%	1.0	11	0.3%	11.3
19-24	82	4.2%	95.8	8	0.4%	9.3	90	2.2%	105.1
25-44	913	46.4%	263.0	494	23.2%	142.3	1,407	34.4%	405.3
45-64	818	41.6%	262.7	1,332	62.6%	427.7	2,150	52.5%	690.3
65+	143	7.3%	71.9	293	13.8%	147.3	436	10.6%	219.3
Total	1,968	100.0%	157.5	2,128	100.0%	170.3	4,096	100.0%	327.9

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	98	81.7%	16.1	18	64.3%	3.0	116	78.4%	19.1
Female	22	18.3%	3.4	10	35.7%	1.6	32	21.6%	5.0
Total	120	100.0%	9.6	28	100.0%	2.2	148	100.0%	11.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	38	31.7%	4.2	13	46.4%	1.4	51	34.5%	5.6
Black/African American	59	49.2%	28.4	11	39.3%	5.3	70	47.3%	33.7
Hispanic	16	13.3%	16.1	2	7.1%	2.0	18	12.2%	18.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.8%	3.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.7%	3.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1.7%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.4%	28.5
Two or More Races/Unknown	4	3.3%	--	2	7.1%	--	6	4.1%	--
Total	120	100.0%	9.6	28	100.0%	2.2	148	100.0%	11.8
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	29	29.6%	6.6	10	55.6%	2.3	39	33.6%	8.8
Black/African American Male	49	50.0%	50.0	5	27.8%	5.1	54	46.6%	55.1
Hispanic Male	13	13.3%	26.0	1	5.6%	2.0	14	12.1%	28.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.0%	6.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.9%	6.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	2.0%	58.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.7%	58.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	4	4.1%	--	2	11.1%	--	6	5.2%	--
Total	98	100.0%	16.1	18	100.0%	3.0	116	100.0%	19.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	9	40.9%	1.9	3	30.0%	0.6	12	37.5%	2.6
Black/African American Female	10	45.5%	9.1	6	60.0%	5.5	16	50.0%	14.5
Hispanic Female	3	13.6%	6.1	1	10.0%	2.0	4	12.5%	8.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	22	100.0%	3.4	10	100.0%	1.6	32	100.0%	5.0
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	1	0.8%	1.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.7%	1.0
19-24	22	18.3%	25.7	3	10.7%	3.5	25	16.9%	29.2
25-44	71	59.2%	20.5	17	60.7%	4.9	88	59.5%	25.3
45-64	25	20.8%	8.0	7	25.0%	2.2	32	21.6%	10.3
65+	1	0.8%	0.5	1	3.6%	0.5	2	1.4%	1.0
Total	120	100.0%	9.6	28	100.0%	2.2	148	100.0%	11.8

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

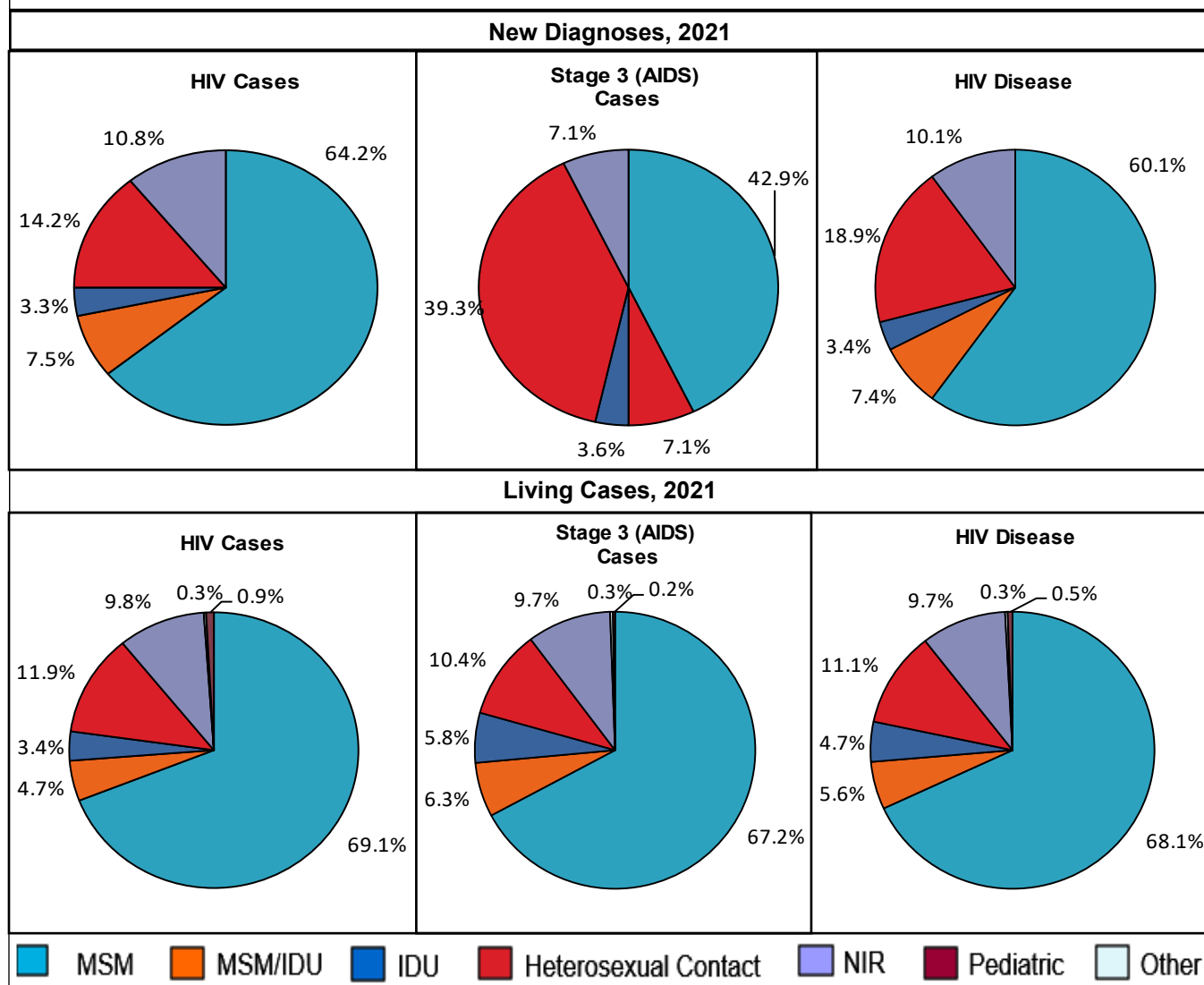
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Of the 4,096 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 83.6% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 5.4 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (49%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 3.7 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.6 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 3.1 times as high as the rate among whites and the rate among Hispanics was 1.5 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 9.8 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 148 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 28 were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 3.8 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases among Black/African Americans was 6 times as high as the rate among whites, and 3.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Figure 7. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021



Among all categories, the majority of cases were attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2021*			Living			Diagnosed 2021**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	93	77.5%	18.7	1,539	84.7%	309.6	21	75.0%	4.2	1,714	84.9%	344.8
Jackson County†	18	15.0%	2.5	261	14.4%	37.0	5	17.9%	0.7	286	14.2%	40.5
Remainder of Region	9	7.5%	11.8	18	1.0%	23.5	2	7.1%	2.6	18	0.9%	23.5
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	120	100.0%	9.6	1,818	100.0%	145.5	28	100.0%	2.2	2,018	100.0%	161.5

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	7	33.3%	2.6	11	52.4%	8.4	2	9.5%	3.3	21	100.0%	10.9
Jackson County†	4	80.0%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	2.1
Remainder of Region†	1	0.0%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	1.4
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	13	46.4%	1.4	11	39.3%	5.3	2	7.1%	2.0	28	100.0%	9.1

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	27	29.0%	10.1	48	51.6%	36.6	11	11.8%	18.0	93	100.0%	20.2
Jackson County†	7	38.9%	1.6	8	44.4%	4.7	3	16.7%	4.5	18	100.0%	2.6
Remainder of Region†	1	0.0%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.2
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	38	31.7%	4.2	59	49.2%	28.4	16	13.3%	16.1	120	100.0%	4.6

*Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were highest in Kansas City compared to other areas in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 3).

The highest rates of new HIV case diagnoses among Black/African Americans were observed in Kansas City HIV Region Care Region (Table 4). In Kansas City, Black/African Americans comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases.

In Kansas City Black/African Americans represented the greatest number of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases. In Jackson County, whites represented the greatest number of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases. The remainder of the region had one case (Table 5).

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	21	27.3%	697	51.3%	8	66.7%	782	54.7%
Black/African American	40	51.9%	484	35.6%	2	16.7%	490	34.3%
Hispanic	11	14.3%	134	9.9%	1	8.3%	109	7.6%
Other/Unknown	5	6.5%	44	3.2%	1	8.3%	49	3.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	77	100.0%	1,359	100.0%	12	100.0%	1,430	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
19-24	14	0.9%	40	4.1%	3	1.2%	62	2.2%
25-44	376	25.4%	480	49.3%	117	48.1%	1,010	36.2%
45-64	883	59.7%	401	41.2%	110	45.3%	1,438	51.6%
65+	206	13.9%	52	5.3%	13	5.3%	278	10.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,479	100.0%	974	100.0%	243	100.0%	2,789	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,130	49.6%	873	38.3%	194	8.5%	2,277	81.6%
Jackson County†	215	63.0%	83	24.3%	35	10.3%	341	12.2%
Clay County†	69	80.2%	8	9.3%	8	9.3%	86	3.1%
Cass County†	33	76.7%	6	14.0%	1	2.3%	43	1.5%
Platte County	20	69.0%	3	10.3%	5	17.2%	29	1.0%
Remaining Counties†	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	0.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,479	53.0%	974	34.9%	243	8.7%	2,789	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 89 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 6). Black/African Americans represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2021 among MSM (47%) compared to the proportion of living HIV cases diagnosed among white MSM (53%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 12 (13%) progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (59.7%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. In contrast, only 49.3% of living Black/African American and 48.1% of living Hispanic MSM with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

The largest proportion of living HIV disease cases in MSM were whites among all areas (Table 8). Kansas City had the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases in MSM (2,277).

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	5	55.6%	60	64.5%	2	100.0%	88	65.2%
Black/African American	2	22.2%	20	21.5%	0	0.0%	35	25.9%
Hispanic	1	11.1%	7	7.5%	0	0.0%	7	5.2%
Other/Unknown	1	11.1%	6	6.5%	0	0.0%	5	3.7%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	100.0%	93	100.0%	2	100.0%	135	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	2	0.9%
25-44	42	28.4%	13	23.6%	5	35.7%	66	28.9%
45-64	85	57.4%	34	61.8%	8	57.1%	131	57.5%
65+	20	13.5%	8	14.5%	0	0.0%	22	9.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	148	100.0%	55	100.0%	14	100.0%	228	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	102	60.0%	48	28.2%	11	6.5%	170	75.6%
Jackson County†	30	78.9%	5	13.2%	3	7.9%	38	16.9%
Clay County†	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	3.6%
Cass County	7	77.8%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	4.0%
Remaining Counties†	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	148	65.8%	55	24.4%	14	6.2%	225	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 11 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 228 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2021 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases.

Among all race/ethnic groups MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region, the majority were between 45-64 years of age (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Whites represented the highest proportion of living cases in all areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	19	28.4%	0	0.0%	29	23.4%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	10	14.9%	0	0.0%	27	21.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	8.9%
White Female	3	75.0%	24	35.8%	1	100.0%	21	16.9%
Black/African American Female	1	25.0%	10	14.9%	0	0.0%	27	21.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	3	4.5%	0	0.0%	6	4.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	4	100.0%	67	100.0%	1	100.0%	124	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	1	0.5%
25-44	11	22.9%	2	5.4%	11	24.4%	4	10.8%	32	16.8%
45-64	30	62.5%	25	67.6%	31	68.9%	27	73.0%	131	68.6%
65+	7	14.6%	10	27.0%	3	6.7%	5	13.5%	27	14.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	48	100.0%	37	100.0%	45	100.0%	37	100.0%	191	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	51	35.9%	72	50.7%	17	12.0%	142	74.3%
Jackson County†	24	77.4%	2	6.5%	3	9.7%	31	16.2%
Clay County†	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%
Cass County	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.1%
Remaining Counties†	7	116.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	93	48.7%	74	38.7%	20	10.5%	191	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were five new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 12). There were 67 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU and 124 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS) attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU.

The majority of living HIV disease cases were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex groups presented among IDU (Table 13).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). In Kansas City, Black/African American IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases. In Jackson County, Clay County, and remaining counties whites represented a larger proportion of living cases.

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	10	4.3%	0	0.0%	6	2.7%
Black/African American Male	1	5.9%	14	6.0%	2	18.2%	22	10.0%
Hispanic Male	1	5.9%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	7	3.2%
White Female	4	23.5%	54	23.0%	2	18.2%	53	24.0%
Black/African American Female	8	47.1%	129	54.9%	6	54.5%	111	50.2%
Hispanic Female	3	17.6%	13	5.5%	1	9.1%	12	5.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	17	100.0%	235	100.0%	11	100.0%	221	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	1	0.9%	11	4.6%	14	3.1%
25-44	7	43.8%	9	25.0%	30	28.0%	93	38.8%	159	34.9%
45-64	8	50.0%	21	58.3%	62	57.9%	121	50.4%	242	53.1%
65+	1	6.3%	5	13.9%	14	13.1%	14	5.8%	40	8.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	36	100.0%	107	100.0%	240	100.0%	456	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	70	19.8%	249	70.5%	20	5.7%	353	77.4%
Jackson County†	28	43.8%	20	31.3%	9	14.1%	64	14.0%
Clay County†	9	52.9%	4	23.5%	2	11.8%	17	3.7%
Cass County	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	10	2.2%
Remaining Counties†	10	125.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	123	27.0%	276	60.5%	34	7.5%	456	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 28 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 433 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2021. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both new HIV disease diagnoses and people living with HIV among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2021, the greatest proportion of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease was between 45-64 years of age for all gender and races (Table 16). Black/African American females had the largest proportion (52.6%) of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). In Kansas City, Black/African Americans represented the majority of heterosexual contact cases, while whites represented the majority of these cases in all other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with adjusted exposure category assignments for Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

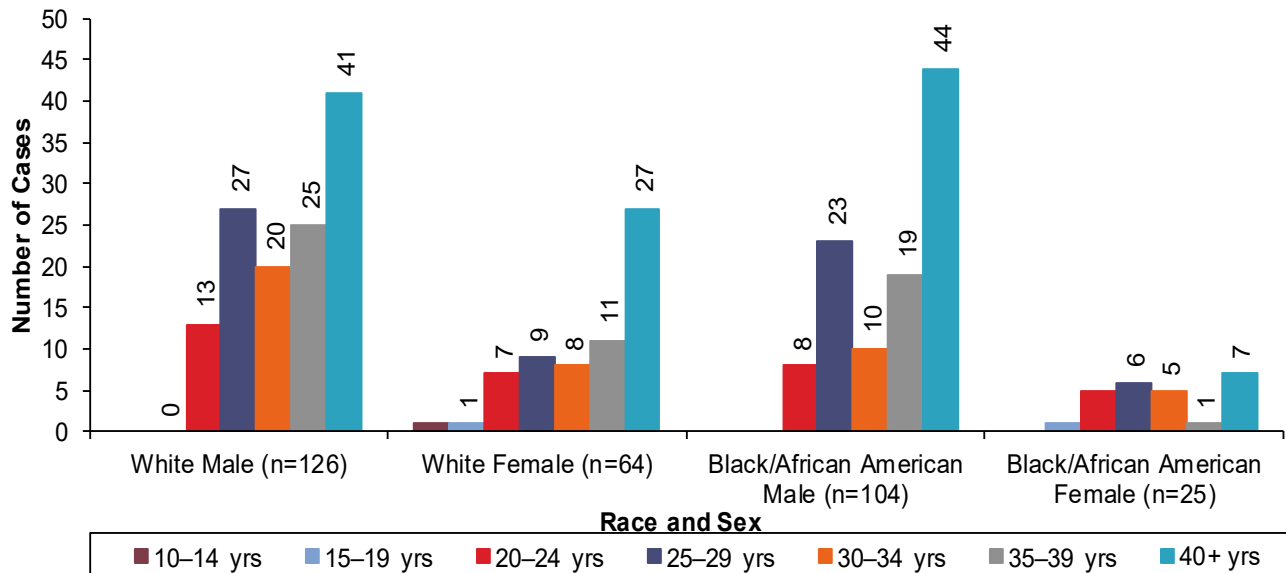
HIV Cases									Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
Exposure Category	2021*		Living		2021**		Living					
Adult/Adolescent												
Men who have sex with men	72	75.8%	1,323	77.7%	12	75.0%	1,422	74.8%				
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	2.1%	86	5.1%	2	12.5%	132	6.9%				
Injecting drug use	2	2.1%	64	3.8%	1	6.3%	132	6.9%				
Heterosexual contact	19	20.0%	227	13.3%	1	6.3%	208	10.9%				
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%				
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%				
No indicated risk (NIR)												
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	95	100.0%	1,702	† 100.0%	16	100.0%	1,901	100.0%				
Pediatric (<13 years old)												
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%				
TOTAL	95		1,719		16		1,906					

*HIV cases reported during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

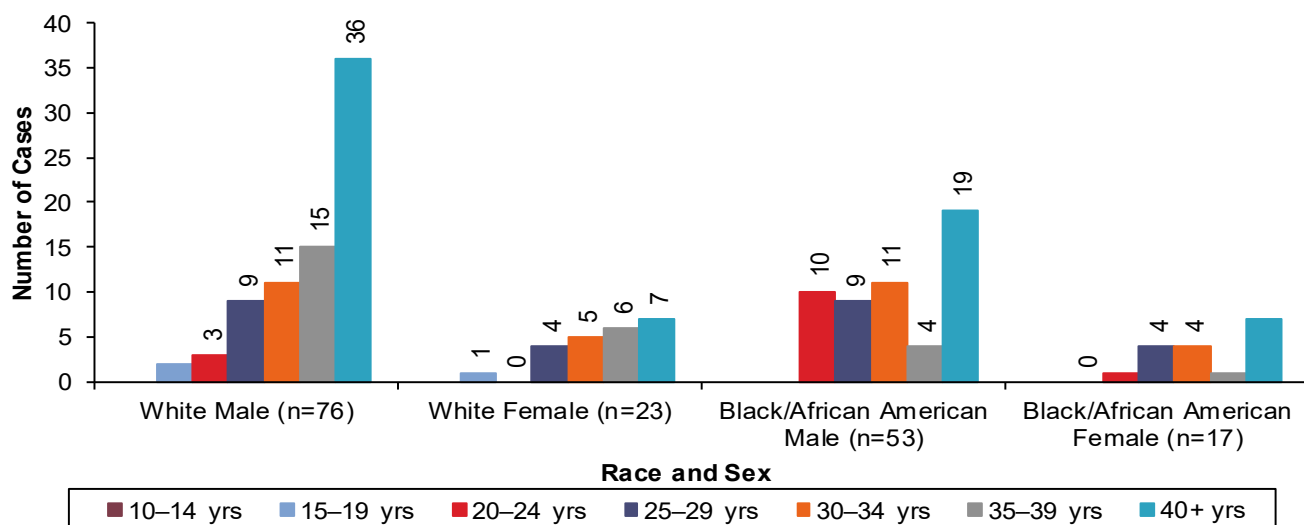
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

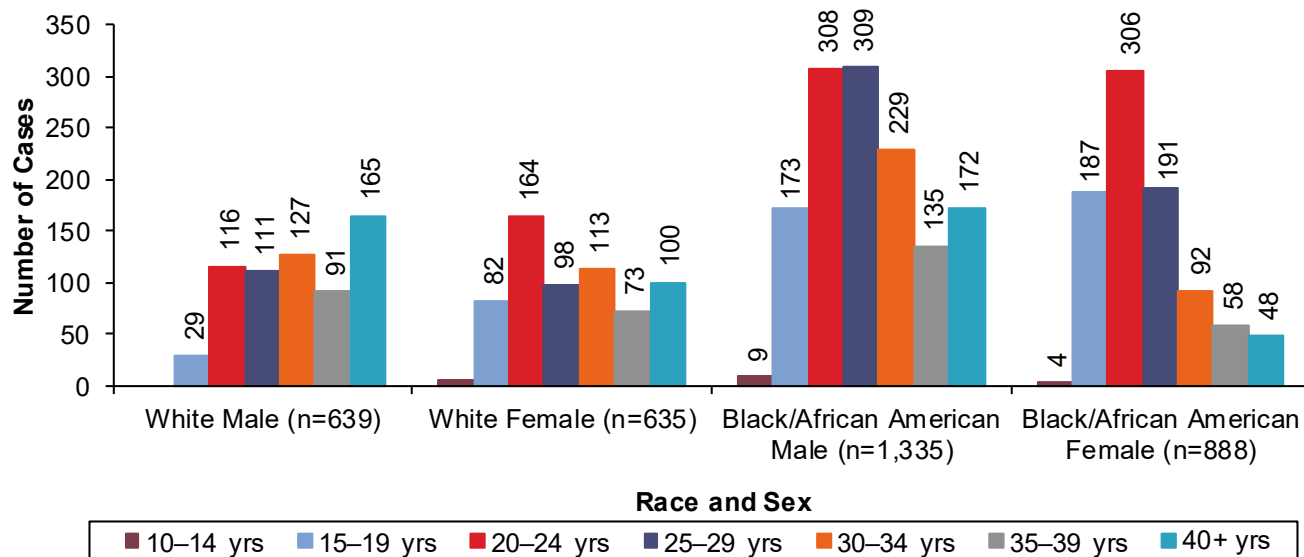
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 319 P&S syphilis cases reported in Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 8). The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (252), followed by Black/African American males (208). There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among white males and Black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 years of age and older.

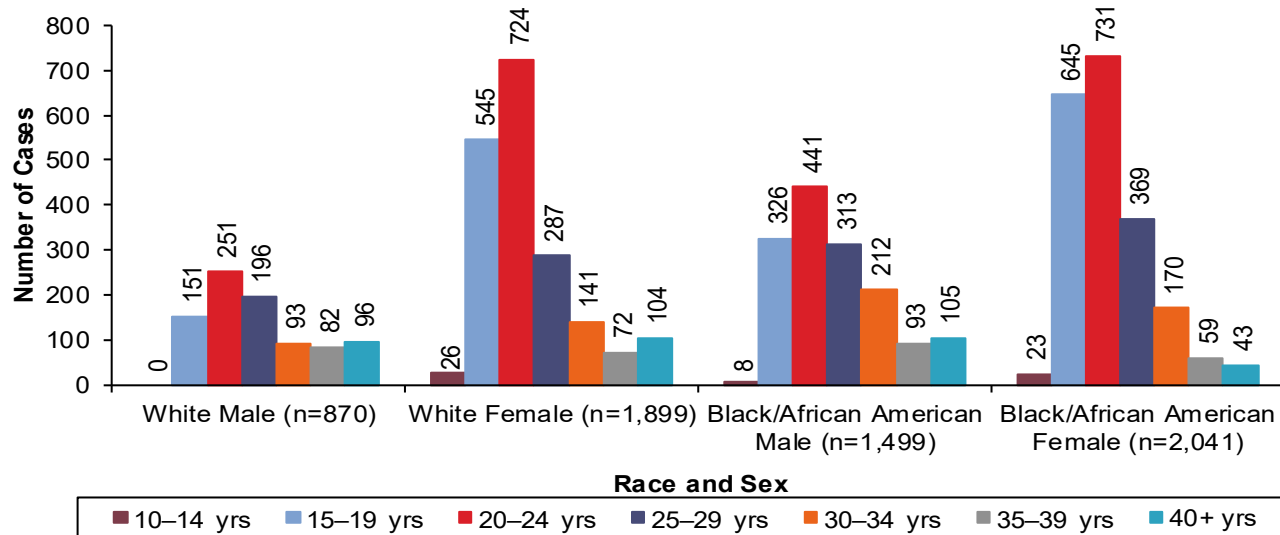
There were 169 early latent syphilis cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 9). The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (76). Among white and Black/African American males, the largest number of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

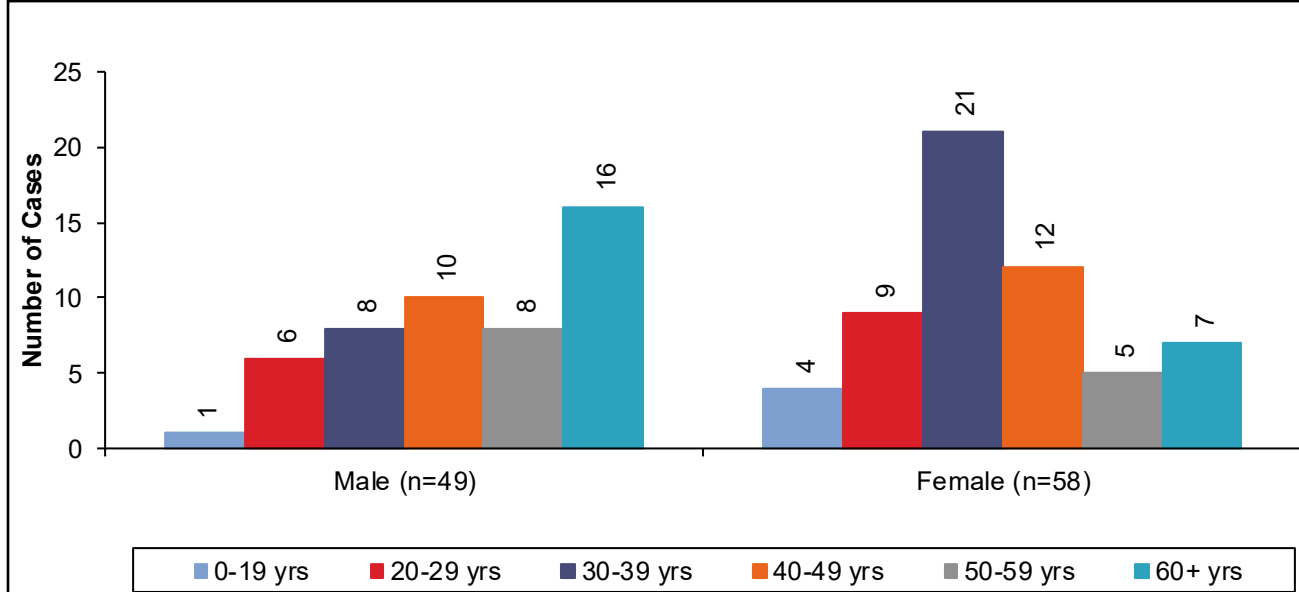
Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021



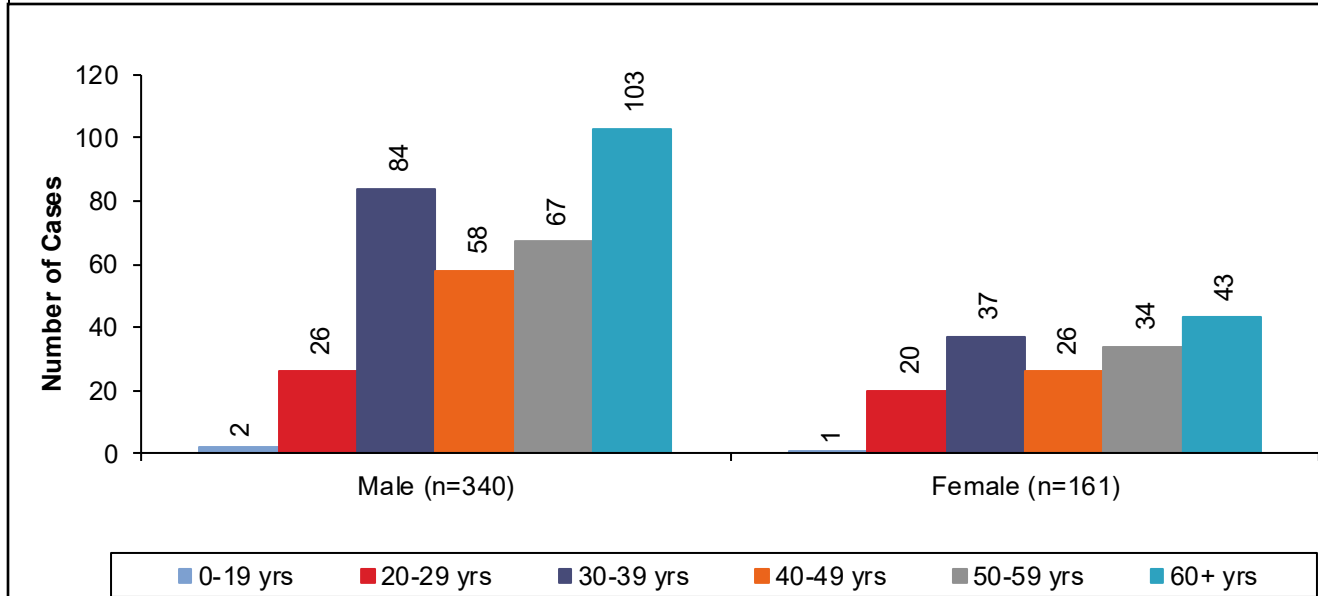
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 3,497 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2021. Among genders, males (56%) have the largest number of gonorrhea cases reported in 2021 (Figure 10). For race/ethnicity, Black/African Americans (64%) had the greatest proportion of gonorrhea cases. For age distribution, females had the greatest proportion of gonorrhea cases among those individuals 20-24 years of age. The largest number of cases for white males was among individuals 40 years or older while Black/African American males were between the ages of 20-29 years of age.

There were 6,309 chlamydia cases were reported in 2021. The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among Black/African American females (2,041) (Figure 11). The largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

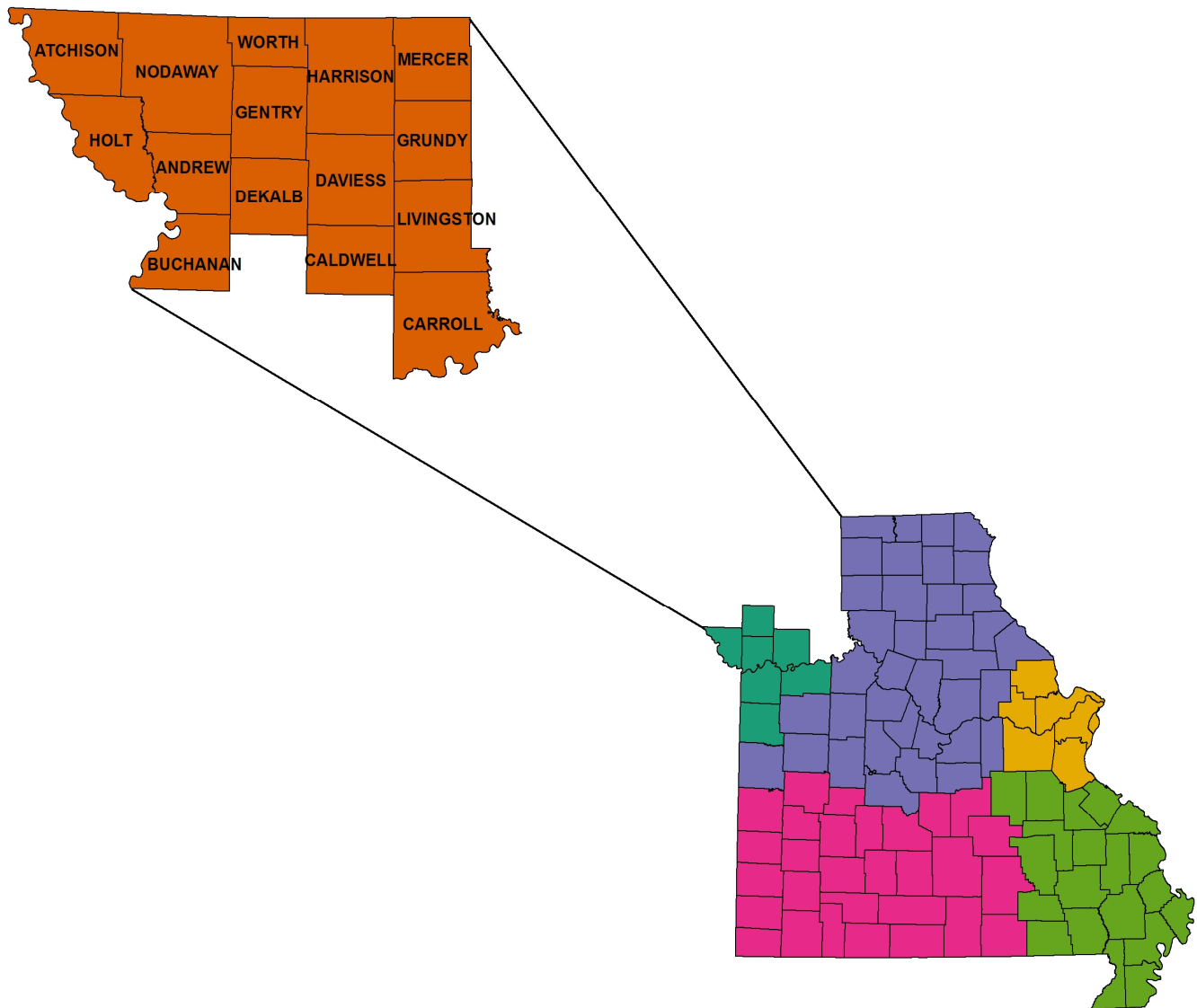
Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 107 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 12). Females represented 54% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was among individuals 60 years and older. The largest proportion of cases was 30-39 years old among females.

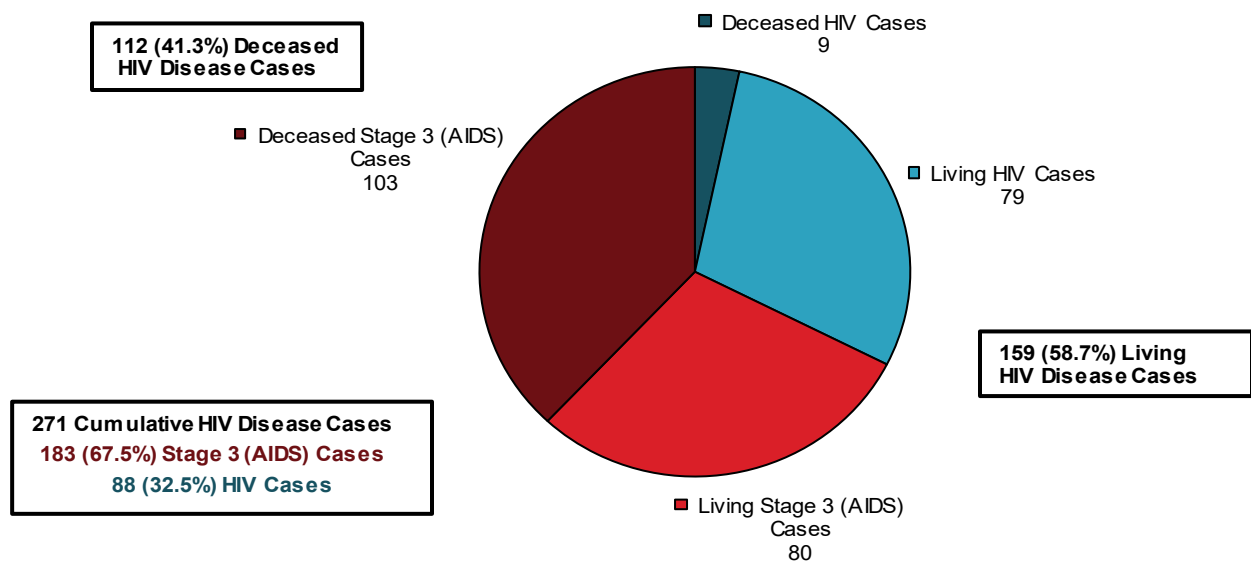
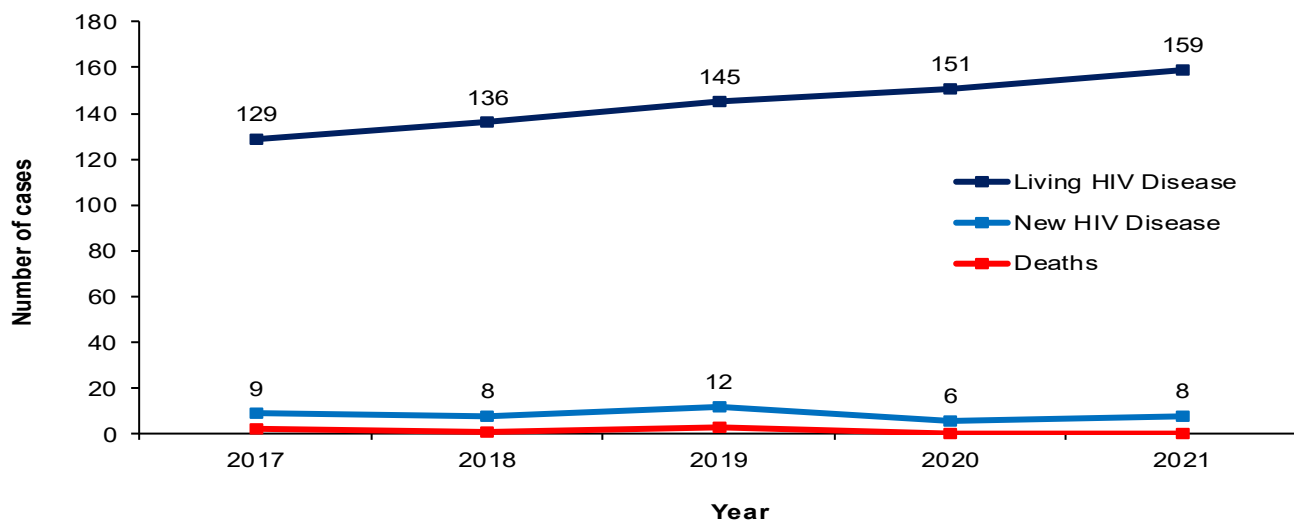
In 2021, there were 501 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 68% were male. The largest number of cases was reported among individuals 60 years of age and older among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Total
Andrew County	16,645	94.6%	276	1.6%	469	2.7%	143	0.8%	53	0.3%	17,586
Atchison County	4,926	96.7%	44	0.9%	89	1.7%	23	0.5%	14	0.3%	5,096
Buchanan County	72,521	83.8%	5,819	6.7%	5,906	6.8%	1,852	2.1%	432	0.5%	86,530
Caldwell County	8,580	94.8%	124	1.4%	249	2.8%	47	0.5%	51	0.6%	9,051
Carroll County	8,152	95.3%	203	2.4%	147	1.7%	28	0.3%	24	0.3%	8,554
Daviess County	7,988	96.4%	96	1.2%	140	1.7%	19	0.2%	40	0.5%	8,283
DeKalb County	9,698	88.6%	833	7.6%	295	2.7%	60	0.5%	58	0.5%	10,944
Gentry County	6,239	96.2%	78	1.2%	121	1.9%	30	0.5%	16	0.2%	6,484
Grundy County	9,065	94.5%	138	1.4%	240	2.5%	110	1.1%	42	0.4%	9,595
Harrison County	7,937	95.4%	81	1.0%	227	2.7%	48	0.6%	28	0.3%	8,321
Holt County	4,060	95.9%	39	0.9%	63	1.5%	17	0.4%	53	1.3%	4,232
Livingston County	13,450	93.3%	490	3.4%	291	2.0%	116	0.8%	66	0.5%	14,413
Mercer County	3,383	95.1%	19	0.5%	107	3.0%	29	0.8%	20	0.6%	3,558
Nodaway County	20,270	93.2%	657	3.0%	397	1.8%	350	1.6%	69	0.3%	21,743
Worth County	1,877	96.1%	23	1.2%	40	2.0%	5	0.3%	8	0.4%	1,953
Region Total	194,791	90.0%	8,920	4.1%	8,781	4.1%	2,877	1.3%	974	0.5%	216,343

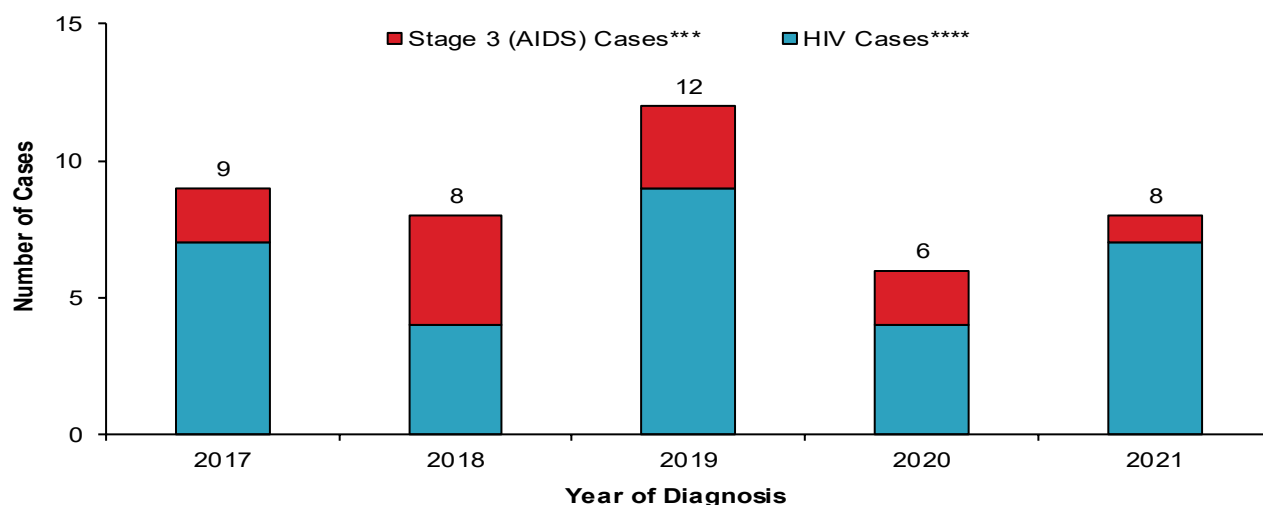
Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Northwest HIV Care Region, 1982—2021**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**

*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been 271 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Northwest HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58.7% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 88 were classified as HIV cases and 183 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2020.

At the end of 2021, there were 159 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 8 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of new diagnoses generally remained stable since 2017 with the exception of increase observed in 2019. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



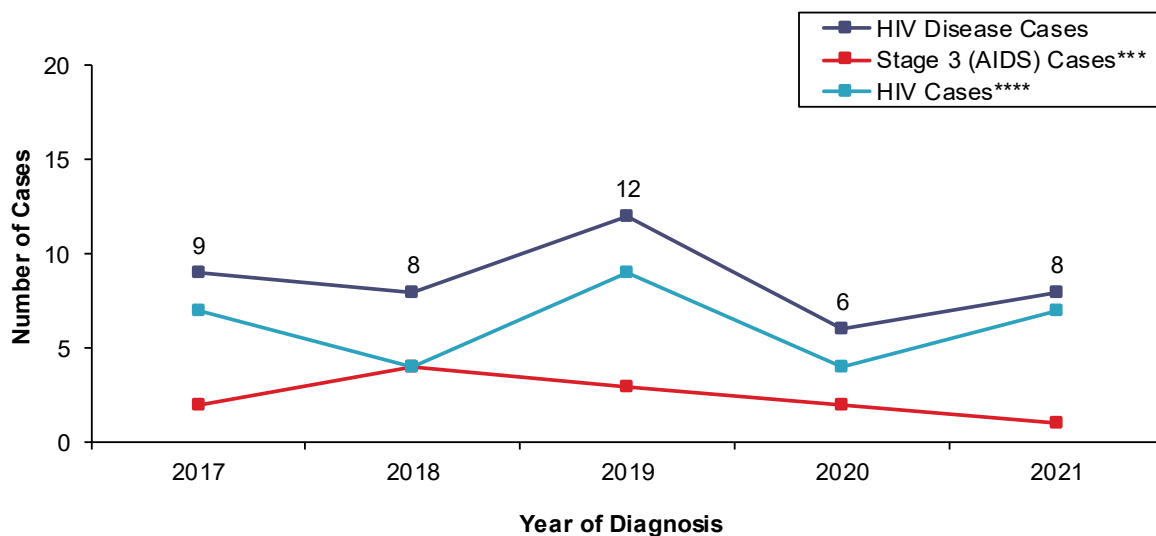
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

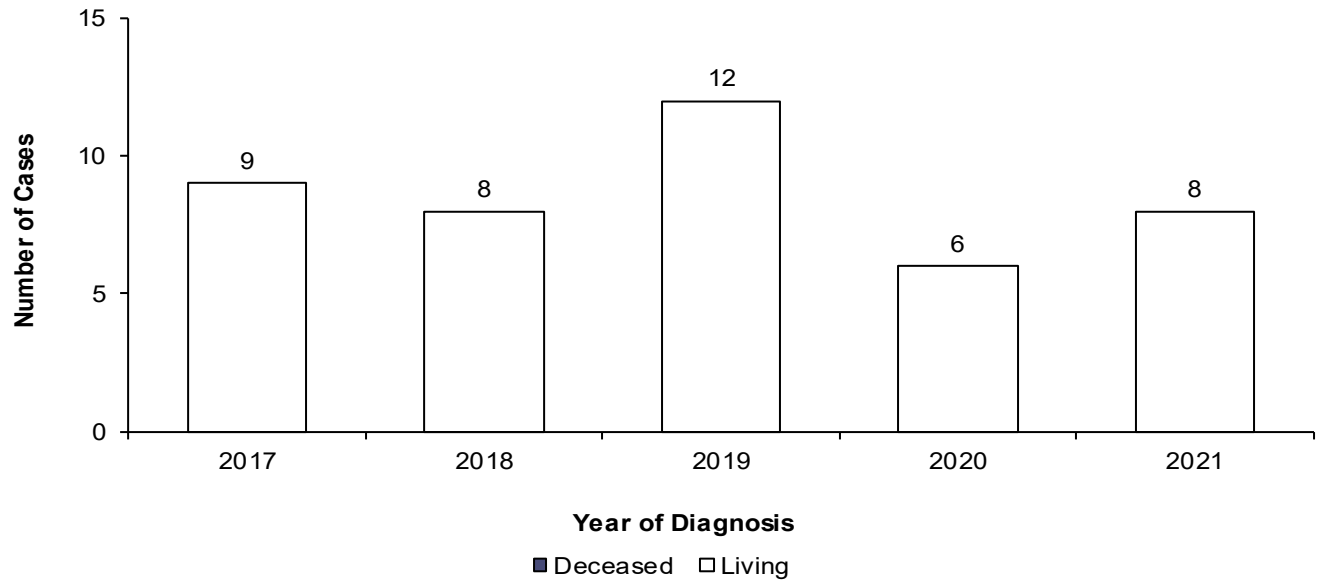
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

The number of new diagnoses generally remained stable with the exception of increases observed from 2018 to 2019. The decrease between 2019 to 2020 may be related to decreased testing, a true decrease in infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the nine persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, no one was deceased by 2021 (Figure 5). Due to low overall numbers of new cases for each year, trends in HIV disease deaths are not stable.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	61	77.2%	56.4	57	71.3%	52.7	118	74.2%	109.1
Female	18	22.8%	16.6	23	28.8%	21.3	41	25.8%	37.9
Total	79	100.0%	36.5	80	100.0%	37.0	159	100.0%	73.5
Race/Ethnicity									
White	54	75.0%	27.7	55	71.4%	28.2	109	73.2%	56.0
Black/African American	12	16.7%	134.5	19	24.7%	213.0	31	20.8%	347.5
Hispanic	6	8.3%	68.3	3	3.9%	34.2	9	6.0%	102.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	72	100.0%	33.3	77	100.0%	35.6	149	100.0%	68.9
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	46	79.3%	47.9	44	81.5%	45.8	90	80.4%	93.8
Black/African American Male	8	13.8%	145.4	7	13.0%	127.2	15	13.4%	272.6
Hispanic Male	4	6.9%	83.9	3	5.6%	62.9	7	6.3%	146.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	58	100.0%	53.6	54	100.0%	49.9	112	100.0%	103.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	8	57.1%	8.1	11	47.8%	11.1	19	51.4%	19.2
Black/African American Female	4	28.6%	117.1	12	52.2%	351.2	16	43.2%	468.2
Hispanic Female	2	14.3%	49.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	5.4%	49.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	14	100.0%	12.9	23	100.0%	21.3	37	100.0%	34.2
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.3%	0.2	1	0.6%	0.2
19-24	2	2.5%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.3%	0.4
25-44	45	57.0%	2.8	17	21.3%	1.1	62	39.0%	3.9
45-64	23	29.1%	1.5	47	58.8%	3.0	70	44.0%	4.5
65+	9	11.4%	0.8	15	18.8%	1.4	24	15.1%	2.2
Total	79	100.0%	1.3	80	100.0%	1.3	159	100.0%	2.6

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	7	0.0%	6.5	1	100.0%	0.9	8	100.0%	7.4
Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	7	0.0%	3.2	1	100.0%	0.5	8	100.0%	3.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3	50.0%	1.5	1	100.0%	0.5	4	57.1%	2.1
Black/African American	1	16.7%	11.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	14.3%	11.2
Hispanic	2	33.3%	22.8	0	0.0%	0.0	2	28.6%	22.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	6	100.0%	2.8	1	100.0%	0.5	7	100.0%	3.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	3	50.0%	3.1	1	100.0%	1.0	4	57.1%	4.2
Black/African American Male	1	16.7%	18.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	14.3%	18.2
Hispanic Male	2	33.3%	41.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	28.6%	41.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	6	100.0%	5.5	1	100.0%	0.9	7	100.0%	6.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
Black/African American Female	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
Hispanic Female	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
Total	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	1	14.3%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	12.5%	0.2
25-44	4	57.1%	0.3	1	100.0%	0.1	5	62.5%	0.3
45-64	2	28.6%	0.1	0	0.0%	0.0	2	25.0%	0.1
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	7	100.0%	0.1	1	100.0%	0.0	8	100.0%	0.1

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

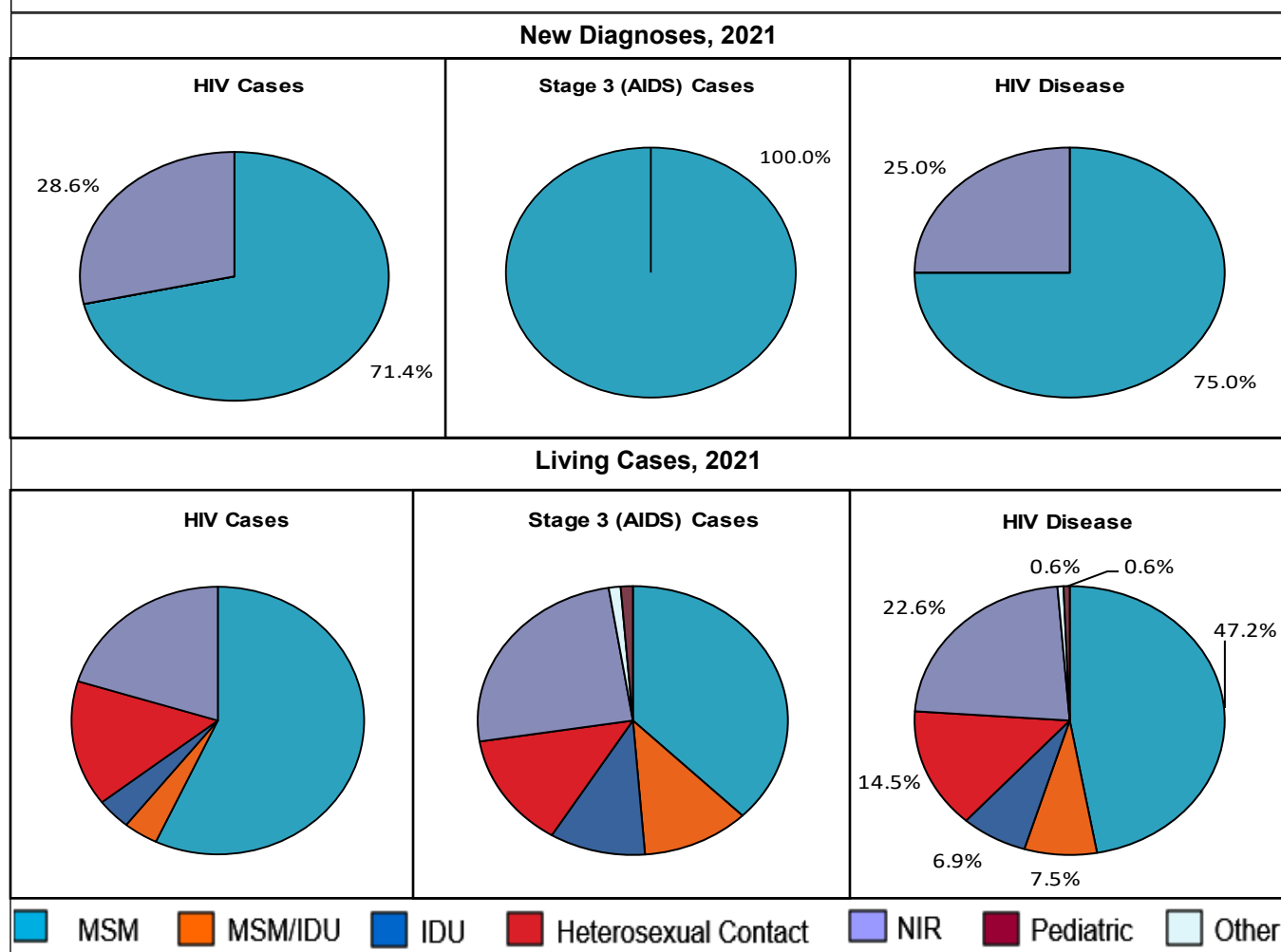
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Of the 159 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 74.2% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.9 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (73.2%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 6.2 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.8 times as high as the rate among whites. However, the number of Hispanics living with HIV disease was small, and the results should be interpreted with caution. Black/African Americans comprised a larger proportion of female cases living with HIV disease (43.2%) compared to male cases (13.4%). The greatest proportion of living HIV disease cases was 45-64 years old at the end of 2021 (44%).

Of the 8 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, one were classified as a stage 3 (AIDS) case by the end of 2021 (Table 2). Males represented all of all new diagnoses. The majority of all new HIV disease diagnosed occurred among whites (57%). The majority of all new HIV disease cases diagnosed occurred among individuals 25-44 years of age (62.5%).

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021



Among living HIV disease cases, the greatest proportion of cases with a known risk factor were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2021*			Living			Diagnosed 2021**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Buchanan County	2	28.6%	2.3	56	70.9%	64.7	0	0.0%	0.0	48	60.0%	55.5
Nodaway County	2	28.6%	9.2	6	7.6%	27.6	0	0.0%	0.0	4	5.0%	18.4
Remainder of Region	3	42.9%	3.7	13	16.5%	16.0	1	100.0%	1.2	15	18.8%	18.4
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION	7	100.0%	3.7	79	100.0%	41.6	1	100.0%	0.5	80	100.0%	42.2

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The greatest proportions of living HIV disease cases were diagnosed in Buchanan County (Table 3). In Buchanan County, 50% of living HIV disease cases progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021. The rates of individuals living with HIV were the greatest in Buchanan County and stage 3 (AIDS) in Caldwell County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	40.0%	37	82.2%	1	100.0%	24	80.0%
Black/African American	1	20.0%	5	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%
Hispanic	2	40.0%	3	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	10.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	5	100.0%	45	100.0%	1	100.0%	30	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
25-44	25	41.0%	3	42.9%	3	75.0%	31	41.3%
45-64	21	34.4%	2	28.6%	1	25.0%	26	34.7%
65+	15	24.6%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	17	22.7%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	61	100.0%	7	100.0%	4	100.0%	75	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	50	66.7%
Nodaway County	6	8.0%
Remaining Counties	19	25.3%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	75	100.0%

There was 6 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 4). There were 75 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented 82.2% of living HIV cases and 80% of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2021. The greatest proportions of Black/African American MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living MSM in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 6).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	9	100.0%
Black/African American	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	9	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	0.0%
25-44	3	25.0%	0	--	0	--	3	25.0%
45-64	6	50.0%	0	--	0	--	6	50.0%
65+	3	25.0%	0	--	0	--	3	25.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	0	--	0	--	12	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	9	75.0%
Remaining Counties	3	25.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 12 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented all living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the majority of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021 (Table 8).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living MSM and IDU in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 9).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	25.0%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	25.0%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	2	66.7%	0	--	3	37.5%
Black/African American Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	12.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	8	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	45.5%
45-64	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	1	100.0%	5	45.5%
65+	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	11	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	9	81.8%
Remaining Counties	2	18.2%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were eleven living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the Northwest HIV Care Region. White females represented all of the newly diagnosed living cases among IDU.

Among IDU living with HIV disease, the largest proportion were between 45-64 years old at the end of 2021. White females were the largest number of persons living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU (Table 11).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living IDU in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	8.3%	0	--	0	0.0%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	9.1%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	6	50.0%	0	--	5	45.5%
Black/African American Female	0	--	4	33.3%	0	--	5	45.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	1	8.3%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	0	--	12	100.0%	0	--	11	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	4.3%
25-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	3	33.3%	8	34.8%
45-64	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6	54.5%	5	55.6%	12	52.2%
65+	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	8.7%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	11	100.0%	9	100.0%	23	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Buchanan County	17	73.9%
Remaining Counties	6	26.1%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	23	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 23 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2021 in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Of the living cases, 11 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021. Females represented all except two of the living HIV disease cases.

At the end of 2021, persons 45-64 years of age (52.2%) comprised the largest number of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV Care Region. (Table 14).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living heterosexual contact in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 15).

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

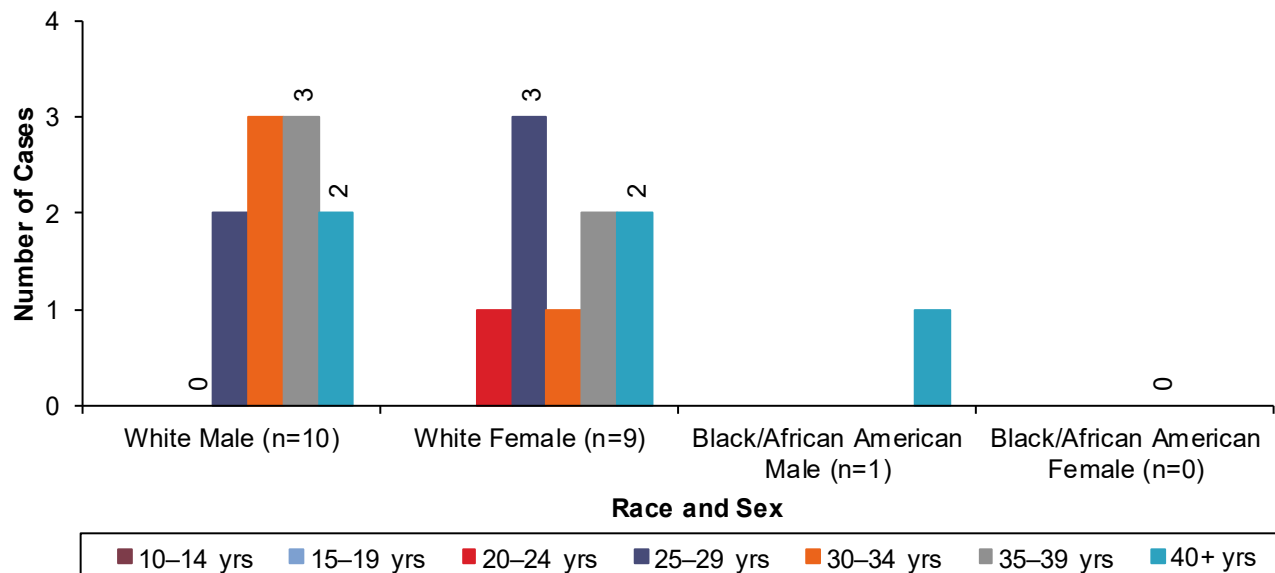
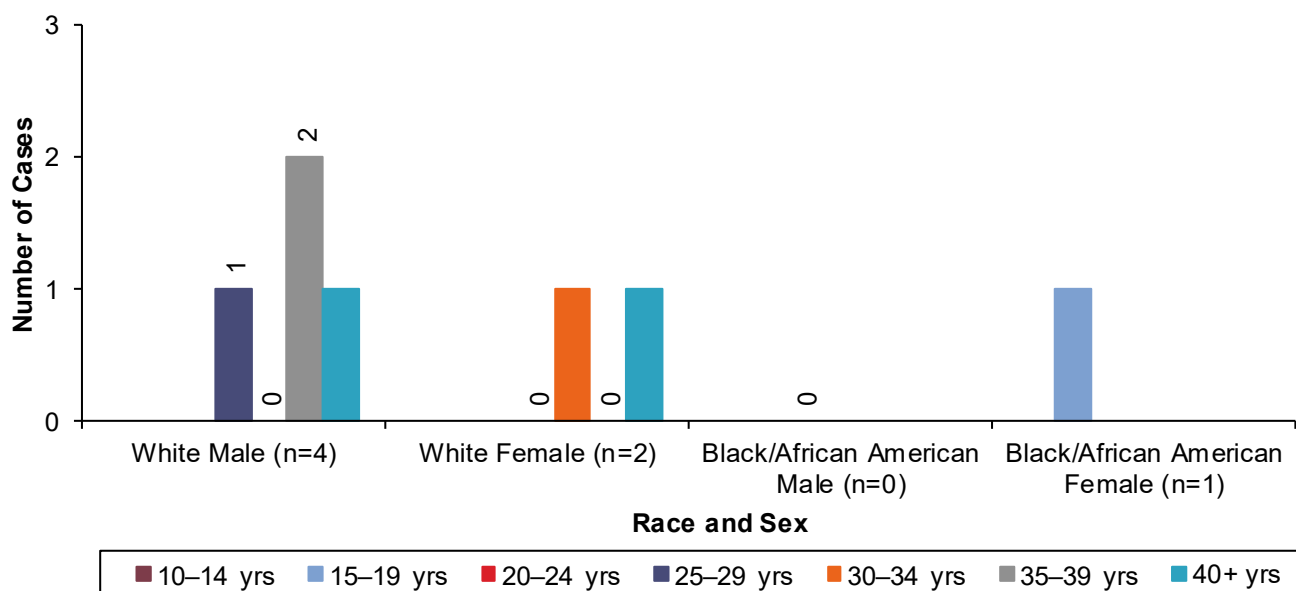
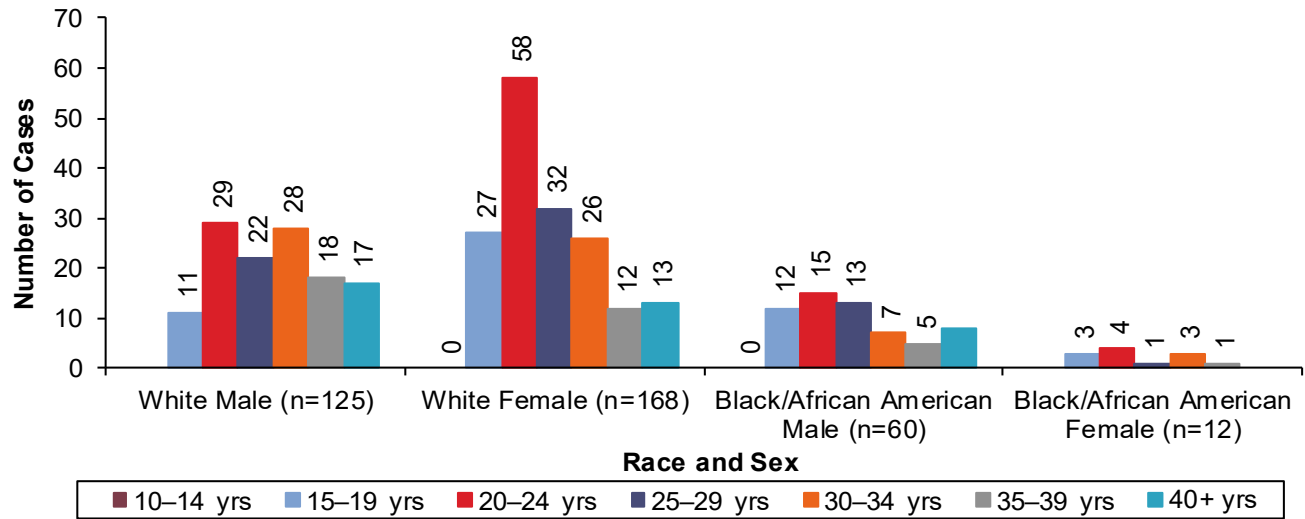


Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

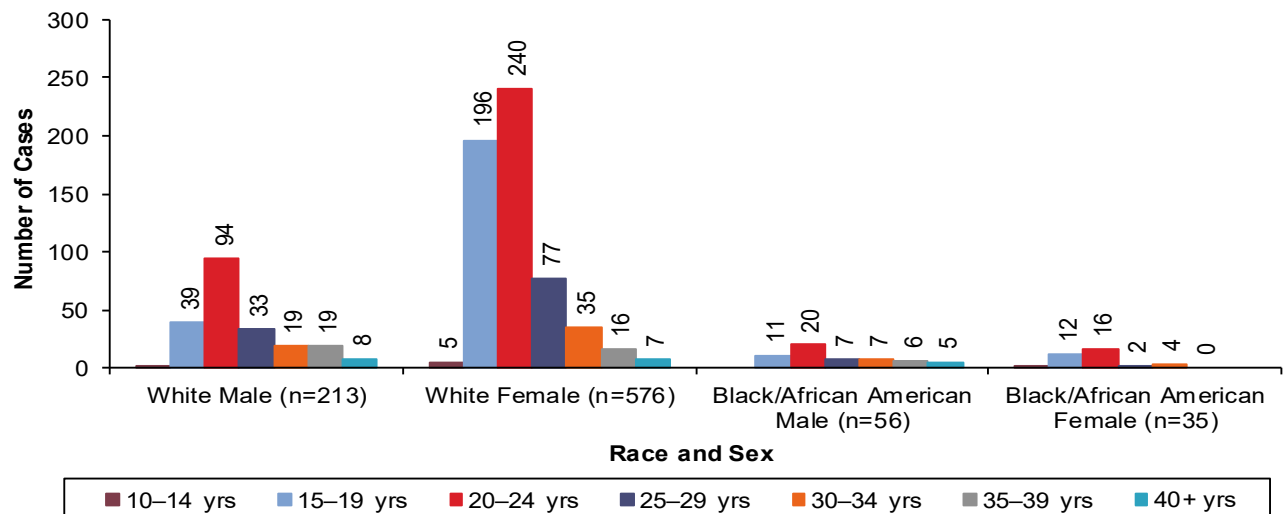


There were twenty P&S syphilis cases reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 7). Of those cases, half were white males.

Seven cases of early latent syphilis was reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 8). Of those cases, 57% were white males.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

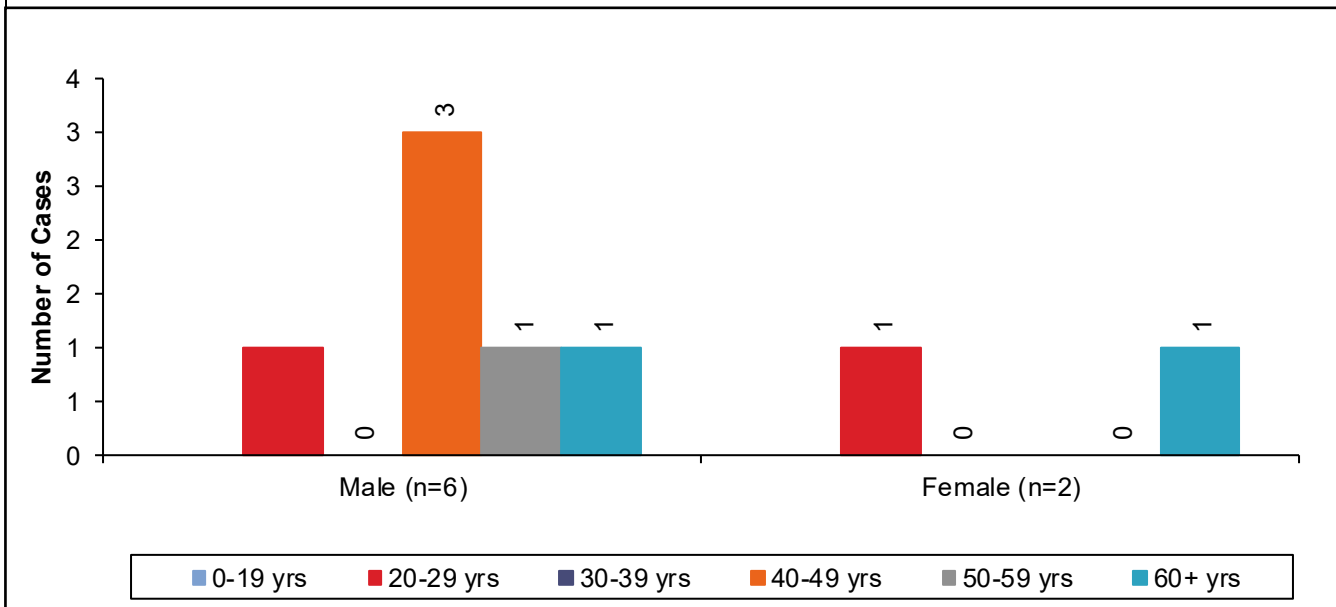
Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 365 gonorrhea cases reported in Northwest HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 9). The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (168). Among all genders and race/ethnicity, the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

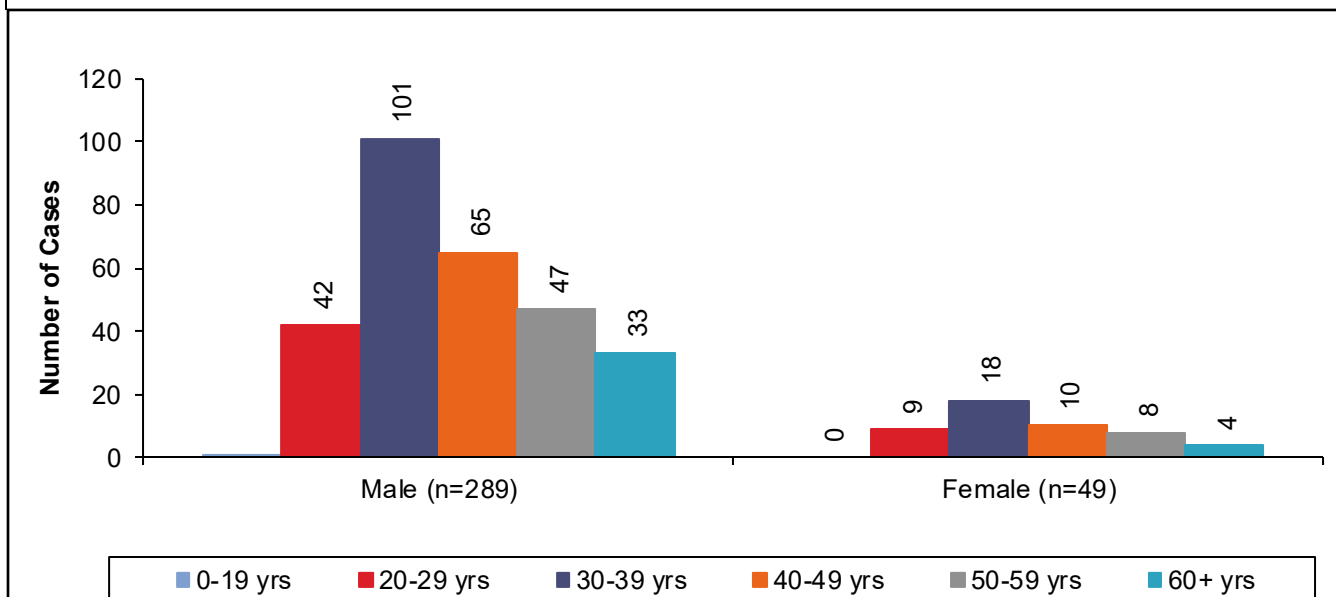
There were 880 chlamydia cases reported in 2021 (Figure 9). The largest numbers of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (507), followed by white males (576). Among all genders and race/ethnicity, the largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2021

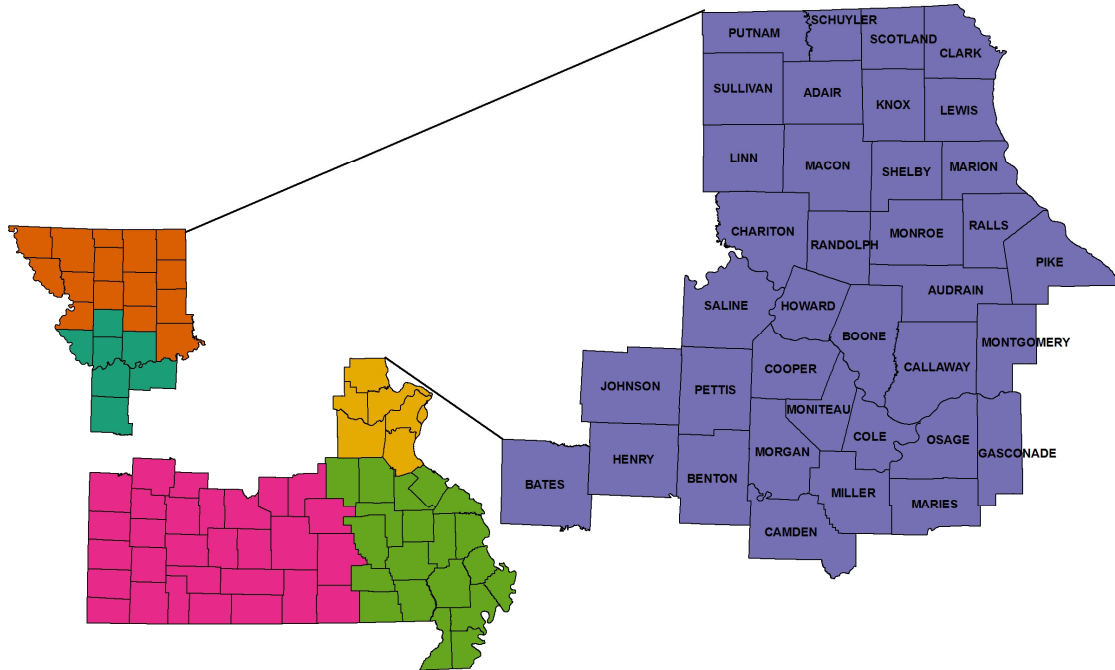


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 8 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Northwest HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 11). Males represented 75% of reported hepatitis B cases.

In 2021, there were 338 hepatitis C cases reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 86% were male. Among all genders, the largest numbers of reported cases were between 30-39 years of age.

CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Total
Adair County	22,836	89.9%	1,076	4.2%	668	2.6%	737	2.9%	82	0.3%	25,399
Audrain County	21,934	88.3%	1,776	7.2%	830	3.3%	173	0.7%	122	0.5%	24,835
Bates County	15,351	94.5%	276	1.7%	420	2.6%	66	0.4%	129	0.8%	16,242
Benton County	18,729	95.4%	190	1.0%	433	2.2%	106	0.5%	169	0.9%	19,627
Boone County	145,700	79.6%	20,144	11.0%	6,594	3.6%	9,786	5.3%	767	0.4%	182,991
Callaway County	40,778	90.8%	2,442	5.4%	999	2.2%	384	0.9%	284	0.6%	44,887
Camden County	43,943	94.7%	441	1.0%	1,390	3.0%	327	0.7%	313	0.7%	46,414
Chariton County	7,014	95.3%	224	3.0%	74	1.0%	17	0.2%	31	0.4%	7,360
Clark County	6,666	97.6%	65	1.0%	58	0.8%	28	0.4%	13	0.2%	6,830
Cole County	62,829	82.5%	9,619	12.6%	2,247	2.9%	1,189	1.6%	307	0.4%	76,191
Cooper County	15,367	89.9%	1,169	6.8%	348	2.0%	129	0.8%	89	0.5%	17,102
Gasconade County	14,052	96.5%	149	1.0%	250	1.7%	68	0.5%	47	0.3%	14,566
Henry County	20,839	94.4%	370	1.7%	572	2.6%	115	0.5%	180	0.8%	22,076
Howard County	9,111	91.1%	582	5.8%	191	1.9%	50	0.5%	67	0.7%	10,001
Johnson County	46,909	86.5%	2,955	5.5%	2,766	5.1%	1,195	2.2%	394	0.7%	54,219
Knox County	3,819	96.9%	43	1.1%	47	1.2%	18	0.5%	13	0.3%	3,940
Lewis County	9,164	93.4%	362	3.7%	191	1.9%	49	0.5%	44	0.4%	9,810
Linn County	11,263	95.2%	174	1.5%	324	2.7%	38	0.3%	31	0.3%	11,830
Macon County	14,195	94.0%	475	3.1%	246	1.6%	134	0.9%	45	0.3%	15,095
Maries County	8,443	96.0%	104	1.2%	145	1.6%	39	0.4%	64	0.7%	8,795
Marion County	25,897	91.1%	1,668	5.9%	553	1.9%	229	0.8%	76	0.3%	28,423
Miller County	24,674	95.7%	260	1.0%	524	2.0%	164	0.6%	169	0.7%	25,791
Moniteau County	14,109	90.5%	488	3.1%	848	5.4%	74	0.5%	66	0.4%	15,585
Monroe County	8,130	93.8%	318	3.7%	143	1.6%	39	0.4%	42	0.5%	8,672
Montgomery County	10,657	94.4%	261	2.3%	279	2.5%	67	0.6%	30	0.3%	11,294
Morgan County	19,714	95.2%	232	1.1%	497	2.4%	109	0.5%	164	0.8%	20,716
Osage County	13,224	97.7%	93	0.7%	135	1.0%	31	0.2%	52	0.4%	13,535
Pettis County	36,069	84.9%	1,835	4.3%	3,899	9.2%	512	1.2%	175	0.4%	42,490
Pike County	15,861	90.4%	1,149	6.5%	412	2.3%	83	0.5%	47	0.3%	17,552
Putnam County	4,488	95.7%	31	0.7%	132	2.8%	28	0.6%	9	0.2%	4,688
Ralls County	9,878	95.9%	187	1.8%	154	1.5%	55	0.5%	25	0.2%	10,299
Randolph County	21,925	89.8%	1,647	6.7%	534	2.2%	183	0.7%	120	0.5%	24,409
Saline County	18,214	79.7%	1,403	6.1%	2,600	11.4%	548	2.4%	93	0.4%	22,858
Schuyler County	4,406	97.2%	38	0.8%	62	1.4%	19	0.4%	9	0.2%	4,534
Scotland County	4,753	97.6%	29	0.6%	57	1.2%	13	0.3%	19	0.4%	4,871
Shelby County	5,623	95.0%	110	1.9%	149	2.5%	16	0.3%	21	0.4%	5,919
Sullivan County	4,652	77.1%	190	3.1%	1,133	18.8%	24	0.4%	34	0.6%	6,033
Region Total	781,216	88.2%	52,575	5.9%	30,904	3.5%	16,842	1.9%	4,342	0.5%	885,879

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Central HIV Care Region, 1982—2021

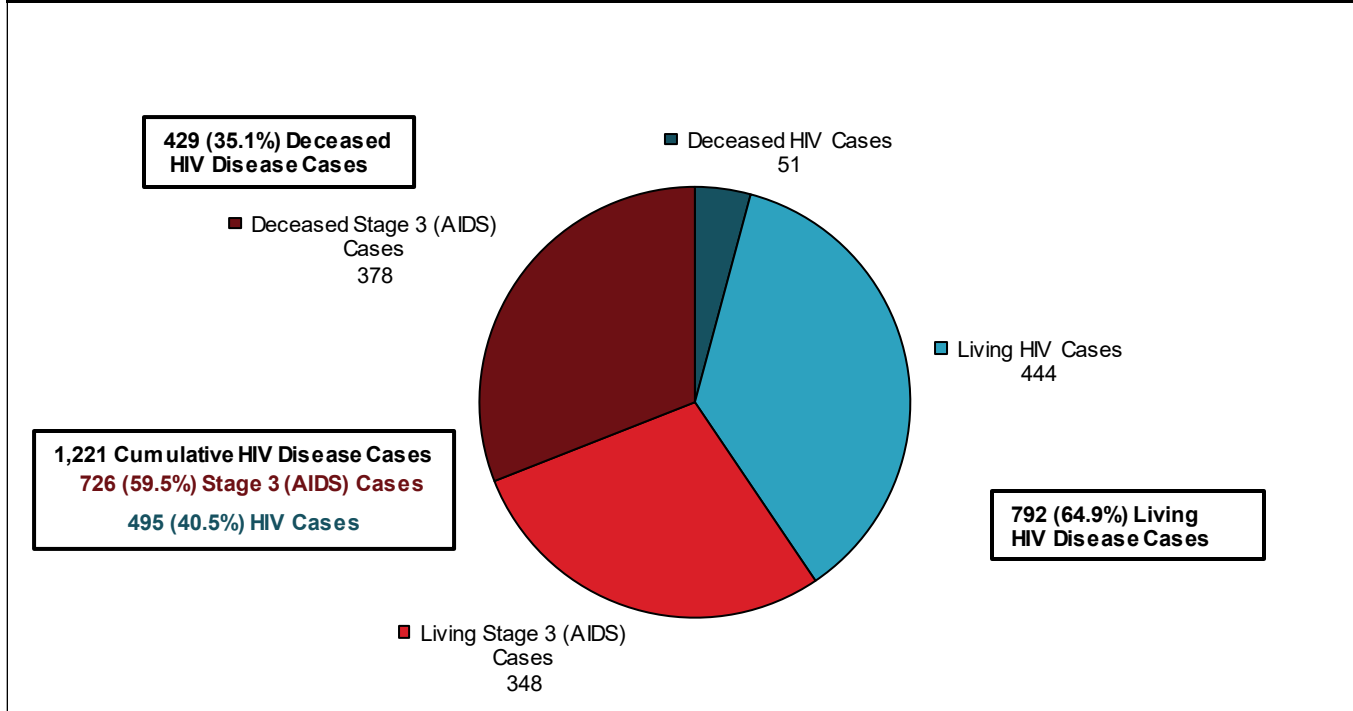
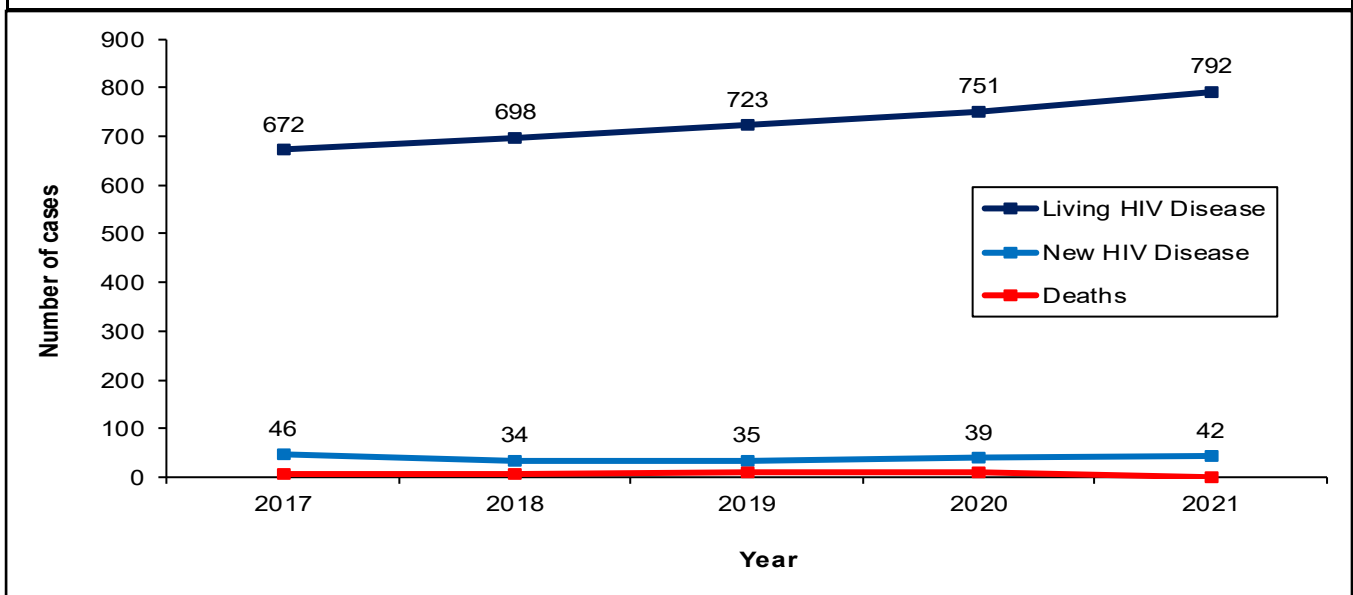


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Central HIV Care Region, 2017—2021

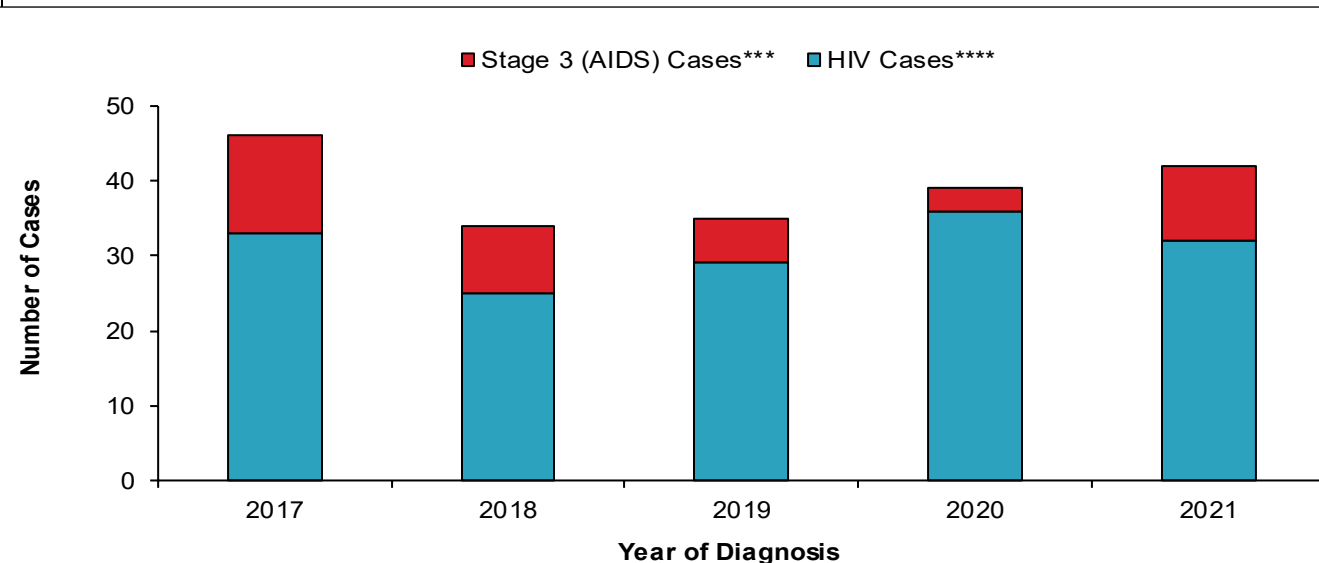


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total 1,221 of HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Central HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 64.9% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 495 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2021 and 726 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2021, there were 792 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Central HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year from 2017-2021. There were 42 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of new diagnoses and the number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



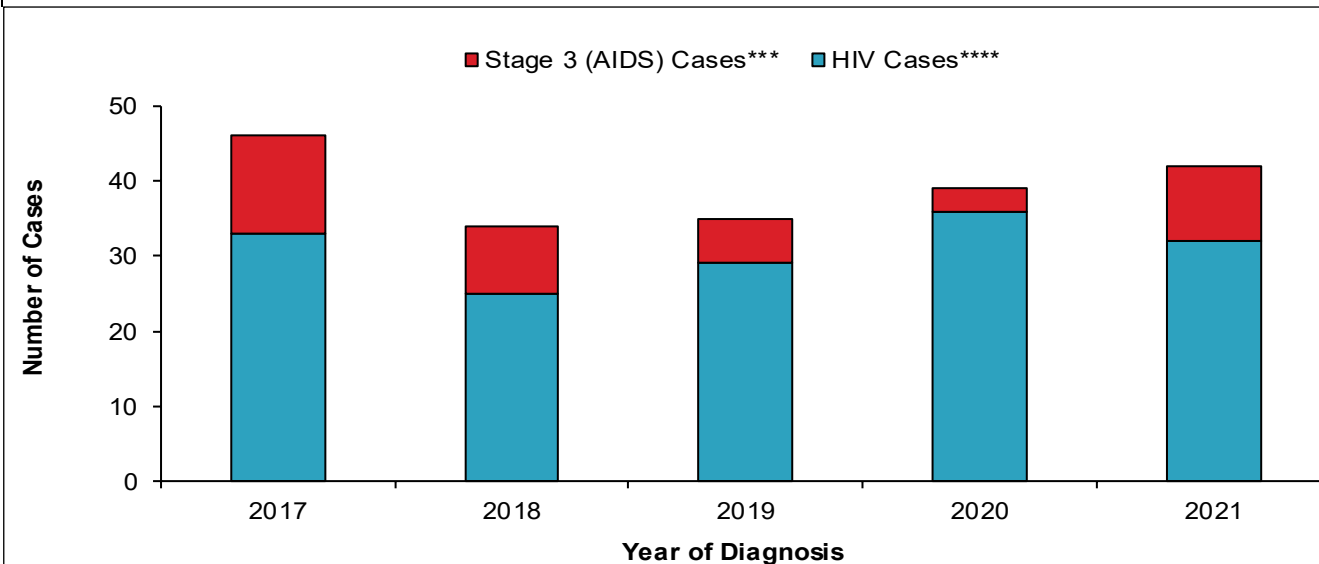
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

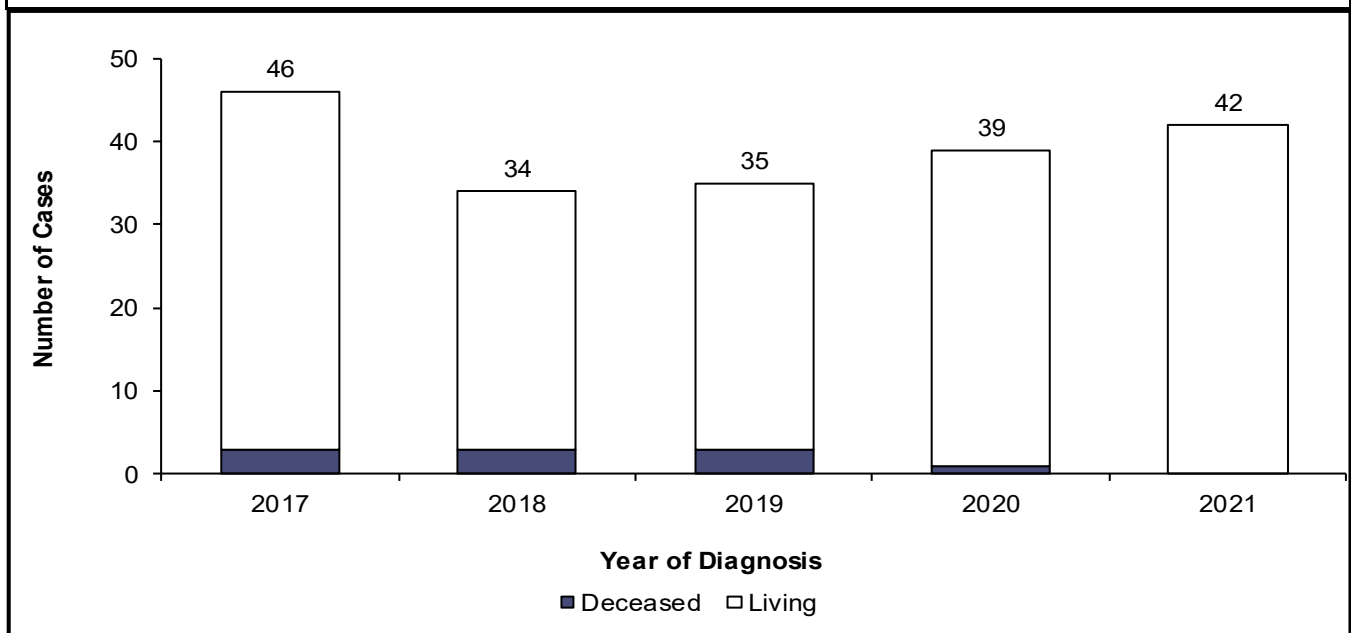
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

The number of new diagnoses was generally stable, with slight fluctuations seen from 2017-2021 in the Central HIV Care Region; most notably decreases in 2018 and increasing slightly until 2021 (Figures 3 and 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the 46 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, three were deceased by the end of 2021 (Figure 5). Among the 42 persons first diagnosed in 2021, zero deaths have been reported to DHSS. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	360	81.1%	81.7	265	76.1%	60.1	625	78.9%	141.8
Female	84	18.9%	18.9	83	23.9%	18.6	167	21.1%	37.5
Total	444	100.0%	50.1	348	100.0%	39.3	792	100.0%	89.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	296	67.6%	37.9	227	65.6%	29.1	523	66.7%	66.9
Black/African American	111	25.3%	211.1	95	27.5%	180.7	206	26.3%	391.8
Hispanic	26	5.9%	84.1	21	6.1%	68.0	47	6.0%	152.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1.1%	29.7	3	0.9%	17.8	8	1.0%	47.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	438	100.0%	49.4	346	100.0%	39.1	784	100.0%	88.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	242	68.4%	62.7	181	68.6%	46.9	423	68.4%	109.5
Black/African American Male	83	23.4%	293.7	63	23.9%	223.0	146	23.6%	516.7
Hispanic Male	25	7.1%	155.5	18	6.8%	112.0	43	7.0%	267.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	4	1.1%	49.5	2	0.8%	24.8	6	1.0%	74.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	354	100.0%	80.3	264	100.0%	59.9	618	100.0%	140.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	54	64.3%	13.7	46	56.1%	11.6	100	60.2%	25.3
Black/African American Female	28	33.3%	115.1	32	39.0%	131.6	60	36.1%	246.7
Hispanic Female	1	1.2%	6.7	3	3.7%	20.2	4	2.4%	27.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	1.2%	11.4	1	1.2%	11.4	2	1.2%	22.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	84	100.0%	18.9	82	100.0%	18.4	166	100.0%	37.3
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	3	0.7%	0.4	1	0.3%	0.1	4	0.5%	0.5
13-18	5	1.1%	1.1	1	0.3%	0.2	6	0.8%	1.3
19-24	27	6.1%	5.6	2	0.6%	0.4	29	3.7%	6.0
25-44	230	51.8%	14.5	73	21.0%	4.6	303	38.3%	19.1
45-64	153	34.5%	9.9	224	64.4%	14.5	377	47.6%	24.4
65+	26	5.9%	2.4	47	13.5%	4.3	73	9.2%	6.7
Total	444	100.0%	7.2	348	100.0%	5.7	792	100.0%	12.9

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2021

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	30	93.8%	6.8	8	80.0%	1.8	38	90.5%	8.6
Female	2	6.3%	0.4	2	20.0%	0.4	4	9.5%	0.9
Total	32	100.0%	3.6	10	100.0%	1.1	42	100.0%	4.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	16	50.0%	2.0	8	80.0%	1.0	24	57.1%	3.1
Black/African American	12	37.5%	22.8	0	0.0%	0.0	12	28.6%	22.8
Hispanic	3	9.4%	9.7	1	10.0%	3.2	4	9.5%	12.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	3.1%	--	1	10.0%	--	2	4.8%	--
Total	32	100.0%	3.6	10	100.0%	1.1	42	100.0%	4.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	15	50.0%	3.9	6	0.0%	1.6	21	55.3%	5.4
Black/African American Male	11	36.7%	38.9	0	0.0%	0.0	11	28.9%	38.9
Hispanic Male	3	10.0%	18.7	1	0.0%	6.2	4	10.5%	24.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	3.3%	--	1	0.0%	--	2	5.3%	--
Total	30	100.0%	6.8	8	0.0%	1.8	38	100.0%	8.6
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	1	50.0%	0.3	2	100.0%	0.5	3	75.0%	0.8
Black/African American Female	1	50.0%	4.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	25.0%	4.1
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	2	100.0%	0.4	2	100.0%	0.4	4	100.0%	0.9
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	7	21.9%	1.4	0	0.0%	0.0	7	16.7%	1.4
25-44	20	62.5%	1.3	6	60.0%	0.4	26	61.9%	1.6
45-64	4	12.5%	0.3	4	40.0%	0.3	8	19.0%	0.5
65+	1	3.1%	0.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.4%	0.1
Total	32	100.0%	0.5	10	100.0%	0.2	42	100.0%	0.7

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

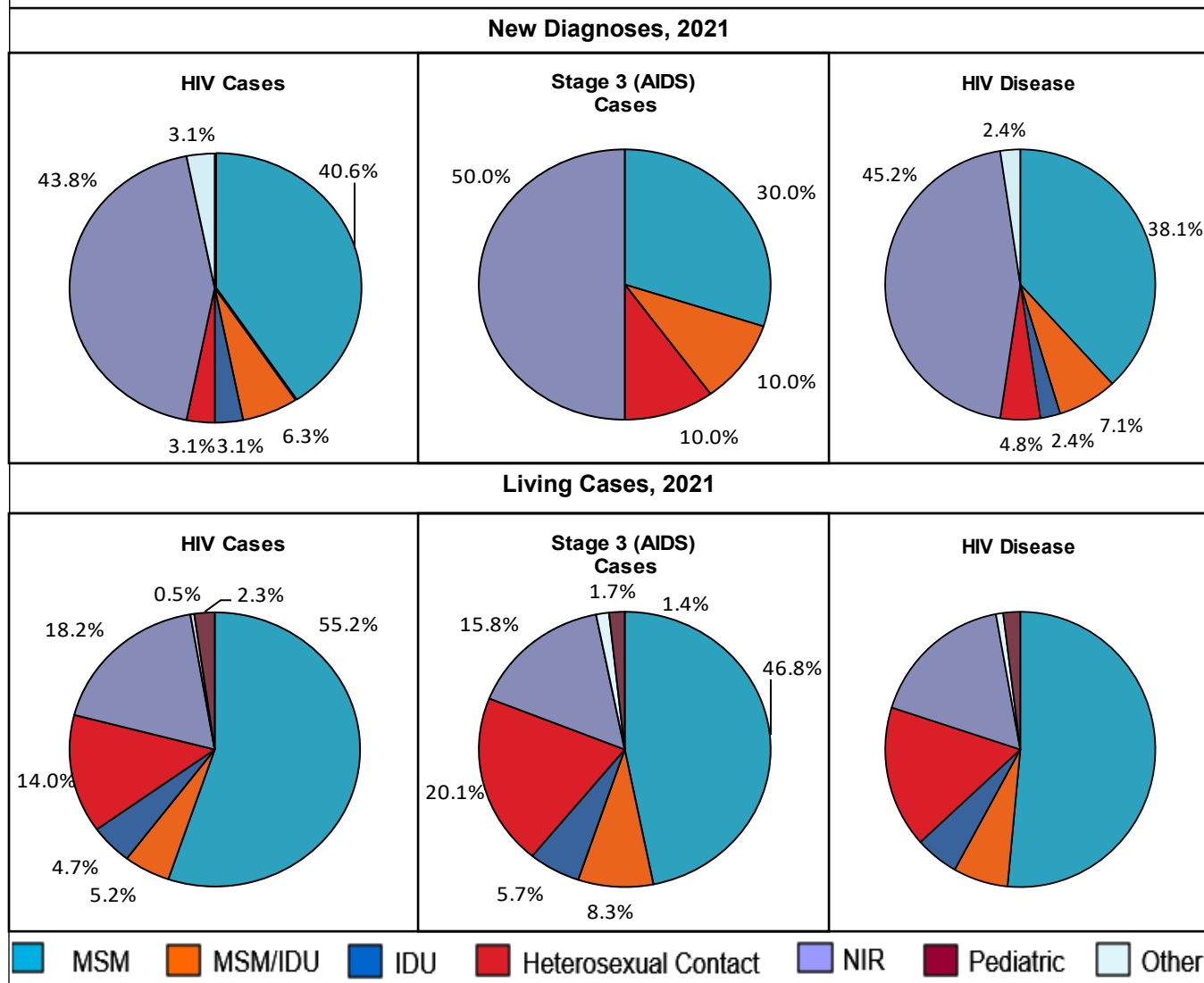
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Of the 792 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 78.9% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 3.8 times as high among males compared to females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (66.7%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 4.7 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was 2.4 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.7 times as high among Black/African Americans compared to whites, and 2.4 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 9.8 times as high among Black/African Americans compared to whites, and 1.1 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. The largest proportion of those living with HIV were between the ages of 45 to 64 years old.

Of the 42 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 24% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). The rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease was 9.6 times as high among males compared to females. Although whites represented the majority of all new HIV disease cases (57%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV was 7.4 times as high among Black/African American compared to whites. The largest proportion of those living with HIV were between the ages of 25 to 44 years old.

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Central HIV Care Region, 2021



Newly diagnosed HIV disease diagnoses with a known risk were attributed to MSM, IDU, and heterosexual contact (Figure 6). The largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM. The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2021*			Living			Diagnosed 2021**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Boone County	19	59.4%	10.4	190	53.4%	103.8	5	50.0%	2.7	132	44.7%	72.1
Pettis County	3	9.4%	7.1	21	5.9%	49.4	0	0.0%	0.0	19	6.4%	44.7
Remainder of Region	10	31.3%	2.0	145	40.7%	29.2	5	50.0%	1.0	144	48.8%	29.0
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	32	100.0%	3.6	356	100.0%	40.2	10	100.0%	1.1	295	100.0%	33.3

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The number of persons newly diagnosed that remained classified as HIV cases at the end of 2021 was greatest in Boone County (14) (Table 3). The number of persons newly diagnosed that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2021 was the greatest in Boone County. The number of people living with HIV disease diagnoses was in Boone County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	7	53.8%	171	69.8%	3	0.0%	294	72.1%
Black/African American	4	30.8%	53	21.6%	0	0.0%	84	20.6%
Hispanic	1	7.7%	17	6.9%	0	0.0%	24	5.9%
Other/Unknown	1	7.7%	4	1.6%	0	0.0%	6	1.5%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	13	100.0%	245	100.0%	3	0.0%	408	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
19-24	11	3.7%	6	7.1%	3	12.5%	20	4.9%
25-44	105	35.7%	45	53.6%	11	45.8%	165	40.4%
45-64	150	51.0%	28	8.0%	8	33.3%	187	45.8%
65+	27	9.2%	5	6.0%	2	8.3%	35	8.6%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	294	100.0%	84	100.0%	24	100.0%	408	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Boone County	127	68.3%	42	22.6%	12	6.5%	186	45.6%
Cole County	22	47.8%	21	45.7%	3	6.5%	46	11.3%
Remaining Counties	107	82.3%	16	12.3%	6	4.6%	130	31.9%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	294	72.1%	84	20.6%	24	5.9%	408	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 16 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites represented the largest number of total new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 653 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Central HIV Care Region. White MSM represented the greatest proportion among living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among White MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportions were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021 (51%). In contrast, the greatest proportions of Black/African American (53.6%) and Hispanic (45.8%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years old. There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 6). A greater proportion of MSM living with HIV disease were white in Boone County (68.3%).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	50.0%	19	82.6%	1	100.0%	23	79.3%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	3	10.3%
Hispanic	1	50.0%	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	3	10.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	23	100.0%	1	100.0%	29	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
25-44	14	33.3%	1	25.0%	4	80.0%	20	38.5%
45-64	24	57.1%	3	75.0%	1	20.0%	28	53.8%
65+	3	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.8%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	42	100.0%	4	100.0%	5	100.0%	52	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Boone County	25	48.1%
Cole County	6	11.5%
Remaining Counties	21	40.4%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	52	100.0%

There were three new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 52 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Central HIV Care Region. The largest proportions of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were White.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). The number of living cases among Whites and Black/African American was greatest among those 45-64 years of age. Among Hispanics whose infections were attributed to MSM/IDU, the greatest number was between 25-44 years of age, although the number of cases was small (5).

The largest numbers of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region were most recently diagnosed in Boone County (25) (Table 9).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	10	47.6%	0	--	7	35.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	5	25.0%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	10.0%
White Female	1	100.0%	9	42.9%	0	--	4	20.0%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	0	--	2	10.0%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	1	100.0%	21	100.0%	0	--	20	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	1	25.0%	11	26.8%
45-64	13	76.5%	4	80.0%	6	46.2%	3	75.0%	27	65.9%
65+	1	5.9%	1	20.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	3	7.3%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	17	100.0%	5	100.0%	13	100.0%	4	100.0%	41	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Boone County	11	26.8%
Pettis County	4	9.8%
Remaining Counties	24	58.5%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	41	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 41 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the Central HIV Care Region. Of persons living with HIV disease, 49% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white males.

Overall, the largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease among IDU in the Central HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021 (27) (Table 11).

The largest numbers of IDU living with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region were most recently diagnosed in the Boone County (11) (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	0.0%	10	16.1%	1	0.0%	4	5.7%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	12	17.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	34	54.8%	0	0.0%	34	48.6%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	11	17.7%	0	0.0%	17	24.3%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	1	0.0%	62	100.0%	1	0.0%	70	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	5	35.7%	1	6.7%	26	38.2%	10	35.7%	45	34.1%
45-64	7	50.0%	12	80.0%	34	50.0%	14	50.0%	71	53.8%
65+	2	14.3%	2	13.3%	8	11.8%	4	14.3%	16	12.1%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	14	100.0%	15	100.0%	68	100.0%	28	100.0%	132	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Boone County	21	52.5%	17	42.5%	1	2.5%	40	30.3%
Cole County	7	41.2%	9	52.9%	0	0.0%	17	12.9%
Remaining Counties	47	77.0%	12	19.7%	1	1.6%	61	46.2%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	82	62.1%	43	32.6%	3	2.3%	132	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were two new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 132 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2021 in the Central HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2021, the number of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease was greatest among those between 45-64 years of age (Table 14).

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Boone and Cole County white heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease compared to the remainder of the region.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

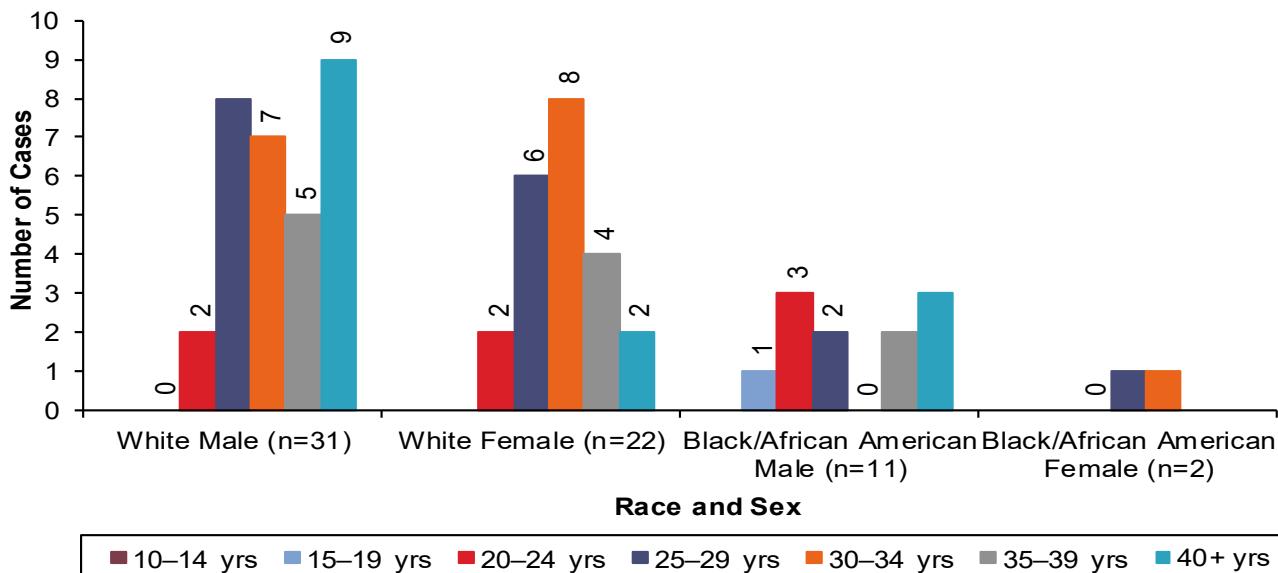
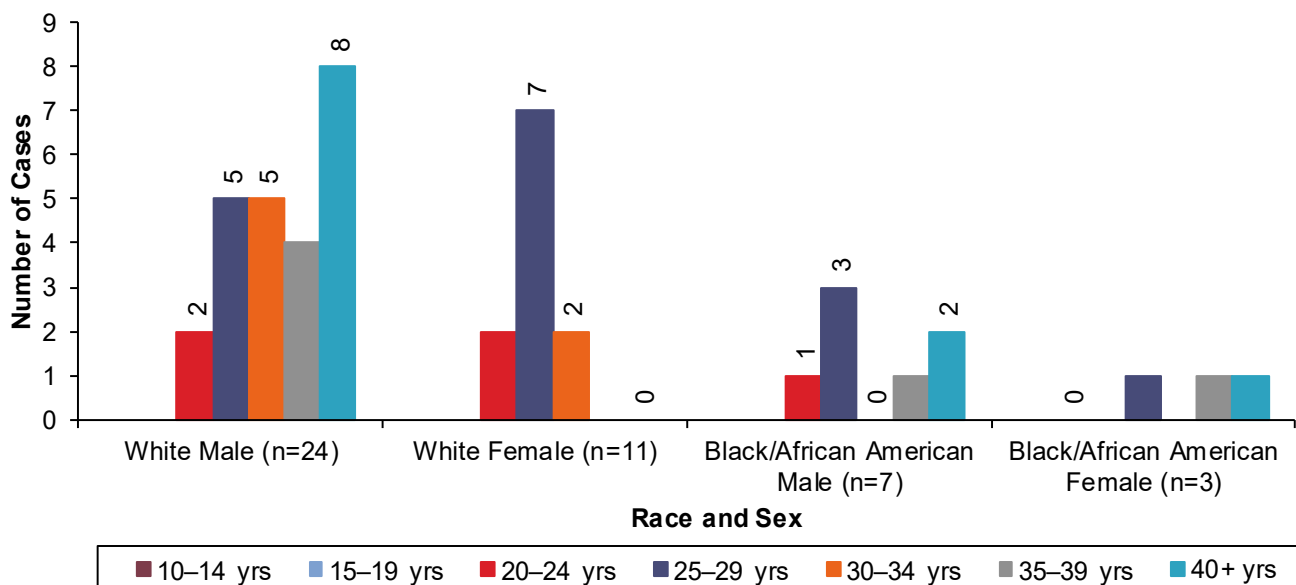
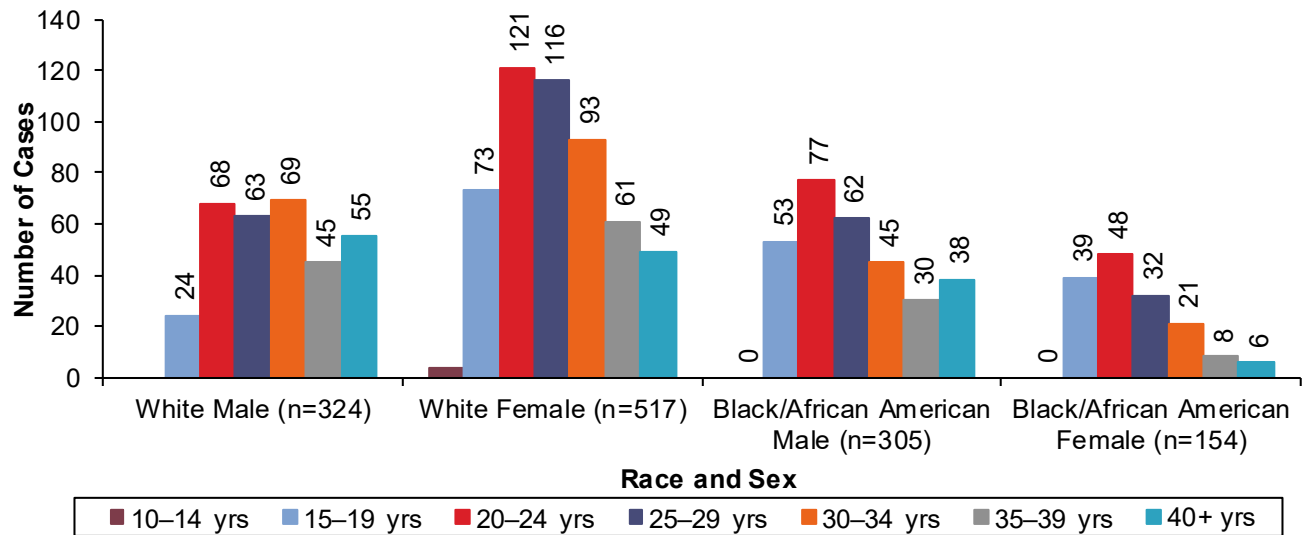


Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

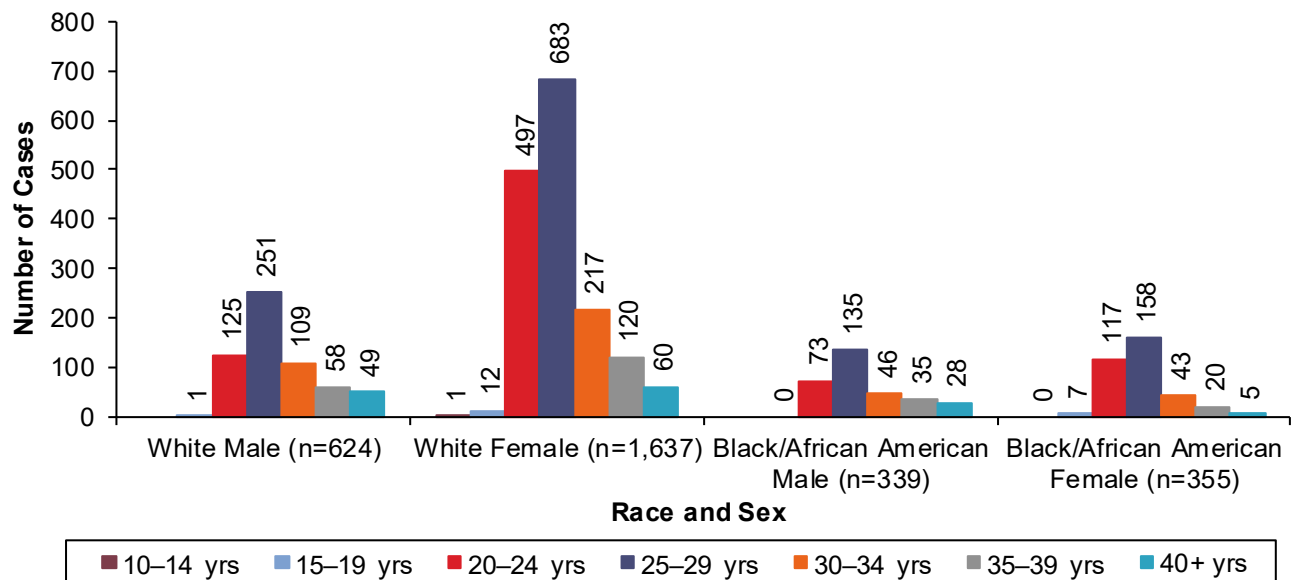


In the Central HIV Care Region, there were 66 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2021 (Figure 7). The largest number of reported P&S syphilis cases were reported among white males (31).

In Central HIV Care Region, there were 45 reported early latent syphilis cases in 2021 (Figure 8). The largest number of reported early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males (24).

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

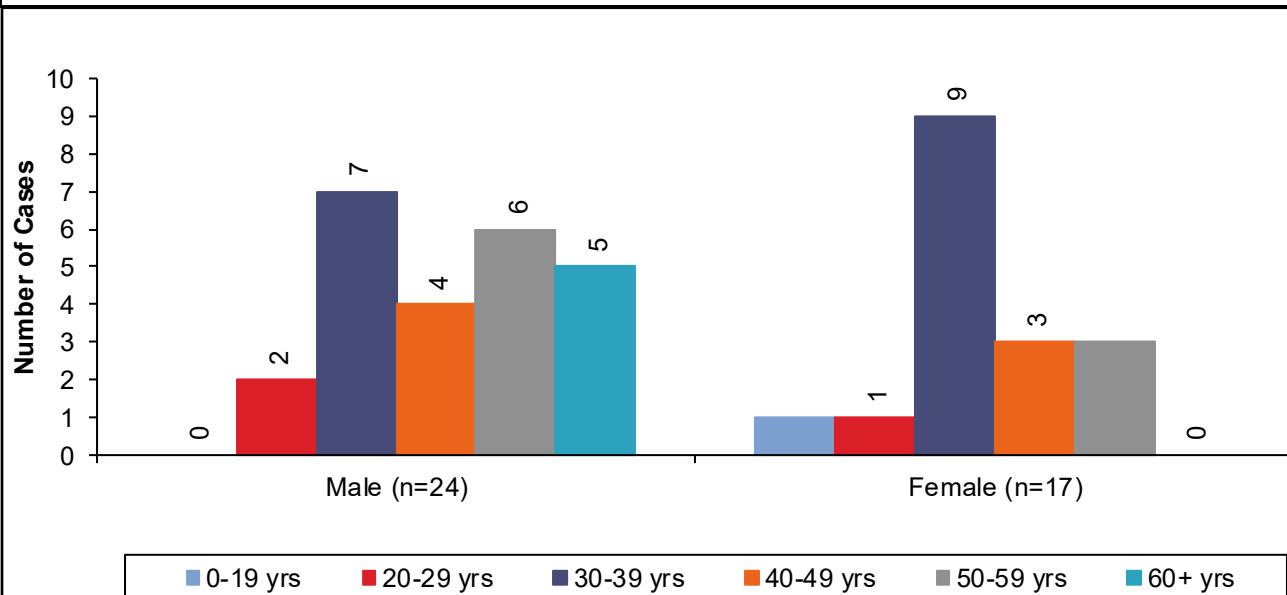
Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 1,300 gonorrhea cases in 2021 (Figure 9). The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (517). The largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

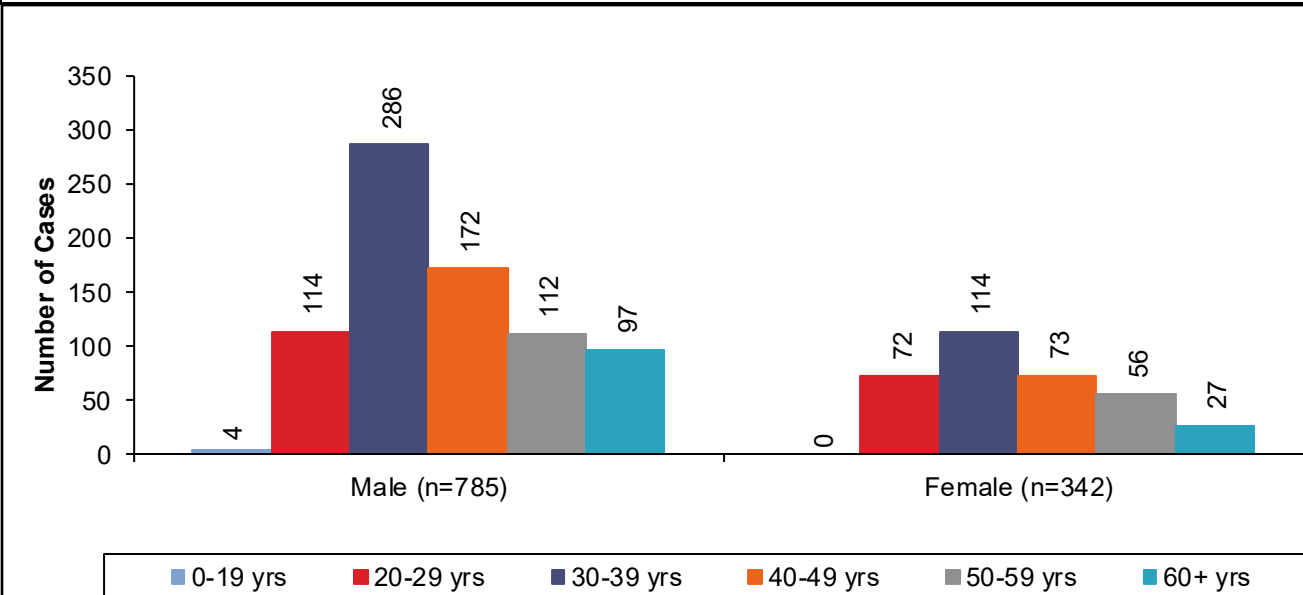
There were 2,955 chlamydia cases in 2021 (Figure 10). The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (1,637). The largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 25-29 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2021

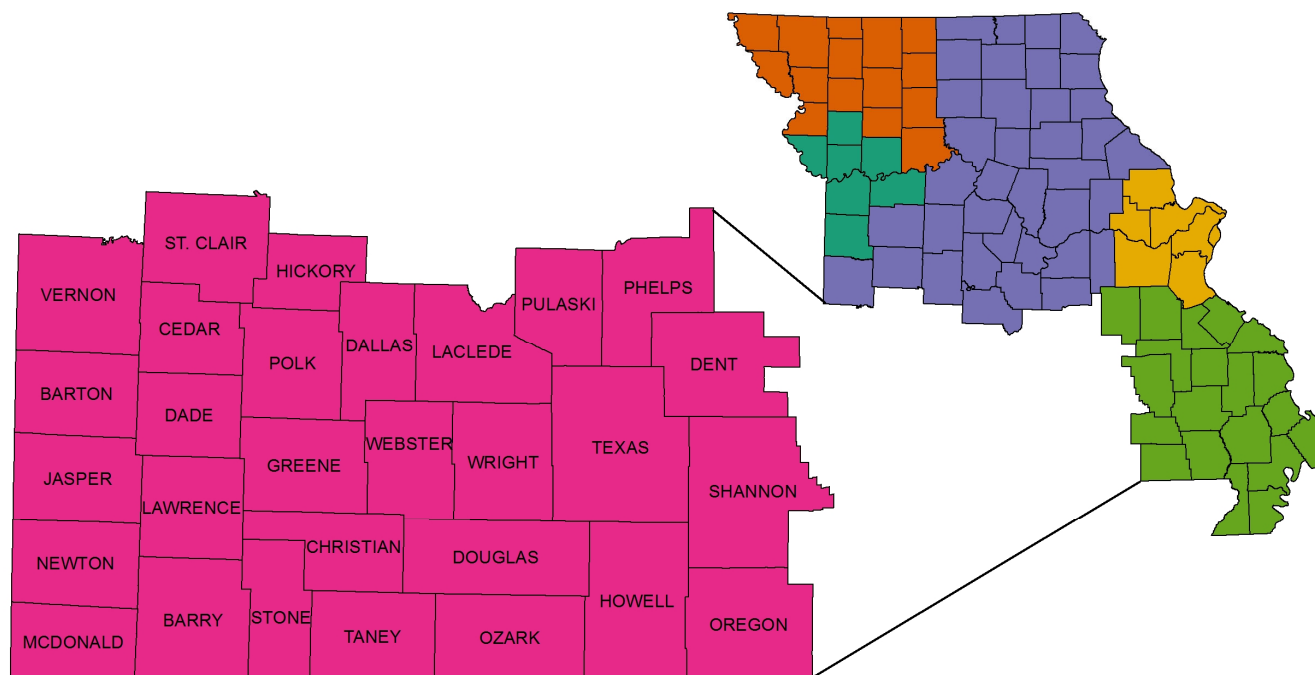


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 41 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Central HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 11). Males represented 58.5% of reported hepatitis B cases. The largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 30-39 years of age among all genders.

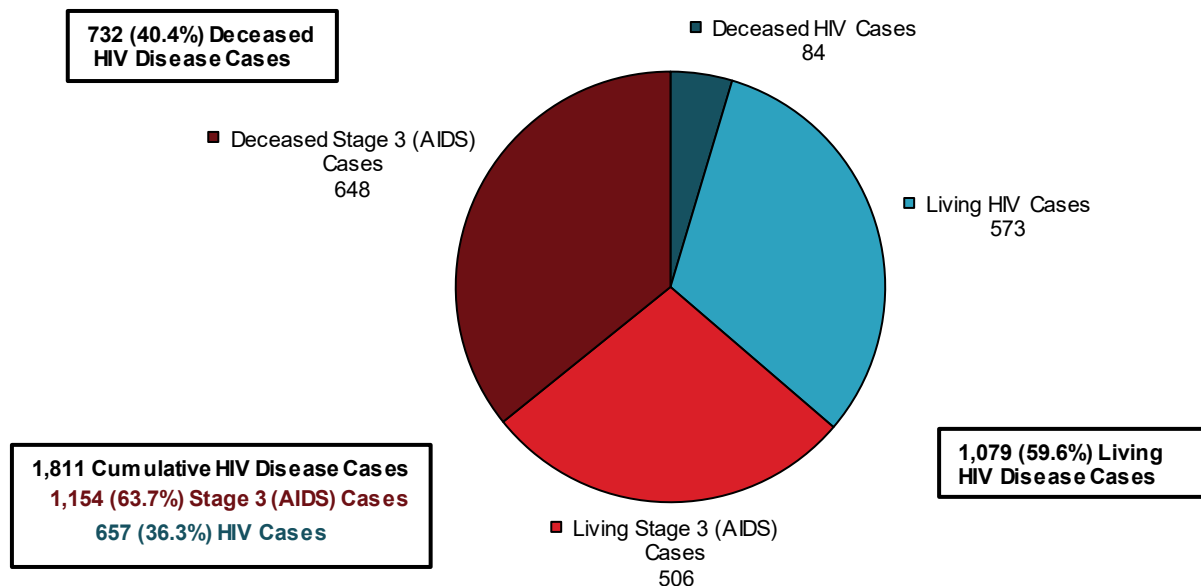
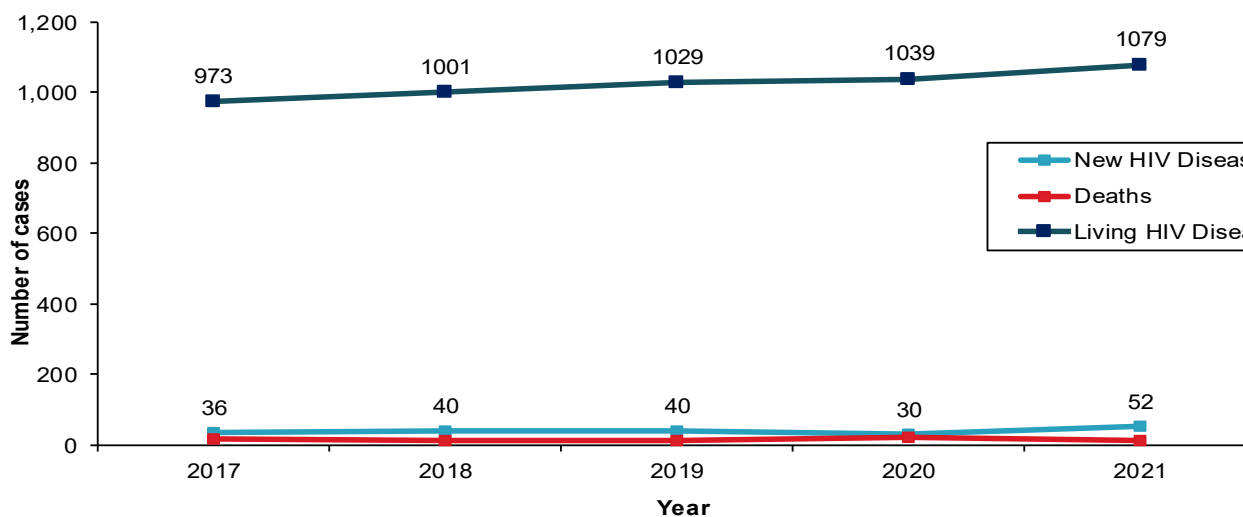
In 2021, there were 1,127 hepatitis C cases reported in the Central HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 70% were male. The largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 30-39 years of age of diagnosis among all genders.

SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other Race		Total
Barry County	30,255	84.5%	178	0.5%	3,557	9.9%	795	2.2%	347	1.0%	657	1.8%	35,789
Barton County	10,866	92.4%	63	0.5%	338	2.9%	62	0.5%	151	1.3%	274	2.3%	11,754
Cedar County	13,512	94.2%	59	0.4%	353	2.5%	63	0.4%	111	0.8%	251	1.7%	14,349
Christian County	82,314	92.9%	721	0.8%	2,763	3.1%	614	0.7%	528	0.6%	1,655	1.9%	88,595
Dade County	7,045	93.2%	33	0.4%	173	2.3%	42	0.6%	70	0.9%	198	2.6%	7,561
Dallas County	15,903	94.2%	68	0.4%	378	2.2%	65	0.4%	147	0.9%	317	1.9%	16,878
Dent County	14,614	93.8%	95	0.6%	298	1.9%	120	0.8%	168	1.1%	278	1.8%	15,573
Douglas County	12,473	94.6%	54	0.4%	234	1.8%	44	0.3%	103	0.8%	277	2.1%	13,185
Greene County	255,087	87.0%	9,696	3.3%	11,576	3.9%	6,563	2.2%	1,789	0.6%	8,375	2.9%	293,086
Hickory County	8,992	94.2%	55	0.6%	195	2.0%	24	0.3%	95	1.0%	183	1.9%	9,544
Howell County	37,741	94.1%	226	0.6%	890	2.2%	284	0.7%	267	0.7%	709	1.8%	40,117
Jasper County	101,371	83.6%	2,431	2.0%	10,270	8.5%	1,461	1.2%	1,841	1.5%	3,954	3.3%	121,328
Laclede County	33,321	93.3%	305	0.9%	918	2.6%	208	0.6%	243	0.7%	728	2.0%	35,723
Lawrence County	33,902	88.4%	197	0.5%	3,033	7.9%	185	0.5%	327	0.9%	711	1.9%	38,355
McDonald County	17,540	76.8%	417	1.8%	2,603	11.4%	322	1.4%	557	2.4%	1,398	6.1%	22,837
Newton County	49,907	85.7%	538	0.9%	3,247	5.6%	839	1.4%	1,346	2.3%	2,359	4.1%	58,236
Oregon County	9,872	93.8%	42	0.4%	203	1.9%	33	0.3%	148	1.4%	231	2.2%	10,529
Ozark County	8,704	94.9%	16	0.2%	187	2.0%	21	0.2%	84	0.9%	162	1.8%	9,174
Phelps County	39,483	88.6%	916	2.1%	1,255	2.8%	1,636	3.7%	293	0.7%	990	2.2%	44,573
Polk County	30,030	93.4%	286	0.9%	813	2.5%	258	0.8%	228	0.7%	534	1.7%	32,149
Pulaski County	36,365	69.1%	5,908	11.2%	6,194	11.8%	1,481	2.8%	442	0.8%	2,217	4.2%	52,607
Shannon County	7,635	93.5%	34	0.4%	166	2.0%	21	0.3%	108	1.3%	202	2.5%	8,166
St. Clair County	8,870	94.4%	57	0.6%	214	2.3%	27	0.3%	80	0.9%	149	1.6%	9,397
Stone County	30,215	94.6%	119	0.4%	767	2.4%	126	0.4%	263	0.8%	462	1.4%	31,952
Taney County	49,308	88.2%	862	1.5%	3,484	6.2%	627	1.1%	464	0.8%	1,183	2.1%	55,928
Texas County	23,068	90.8%	950	3.7%	566	2.2%	90	0.4%	216	0.9%	508	2.0%	25,398
Vernon County	19,255	93.6%	193	0.9%	477	2.3%	131	0.6%	139	0.7%	368	1.8%	20,563
Webster County	37,236	94.0%	439	1.1%	858	2.2%	129	0.3%	262	0.7%	668	1.7%	39,592
Wright County	17,304	94.6%	110	0.6%	414	2.3%	71	0.4%	127	0.7%	263	1.4%	18,289
Region Total	1,042,188	88.2%	25,068	2.1%	56,424	4.8%	16,342	1.4%	10,944	0.9%	30,261	2.6%	1,181,227

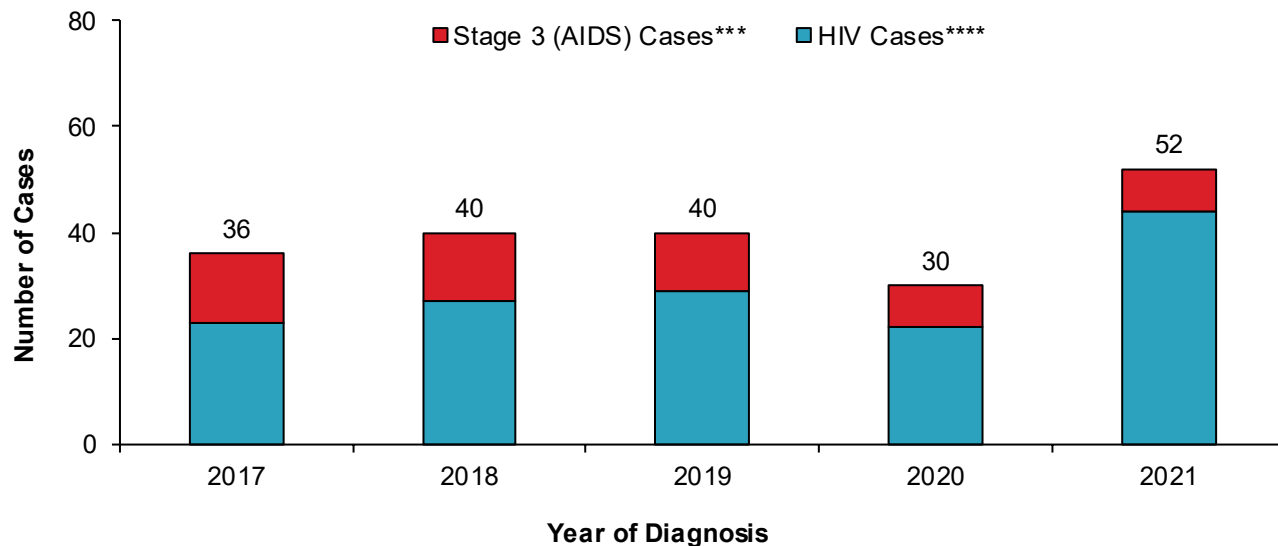
Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southwest HIV Care Region, 1982—2021**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2017-2021**

*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total of 1,811 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southwest HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59.6% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 657 were classified as HIV cases and 1,154 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2021.

At the end of 2021, there were 1,079 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased over time. There were 52 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2021. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



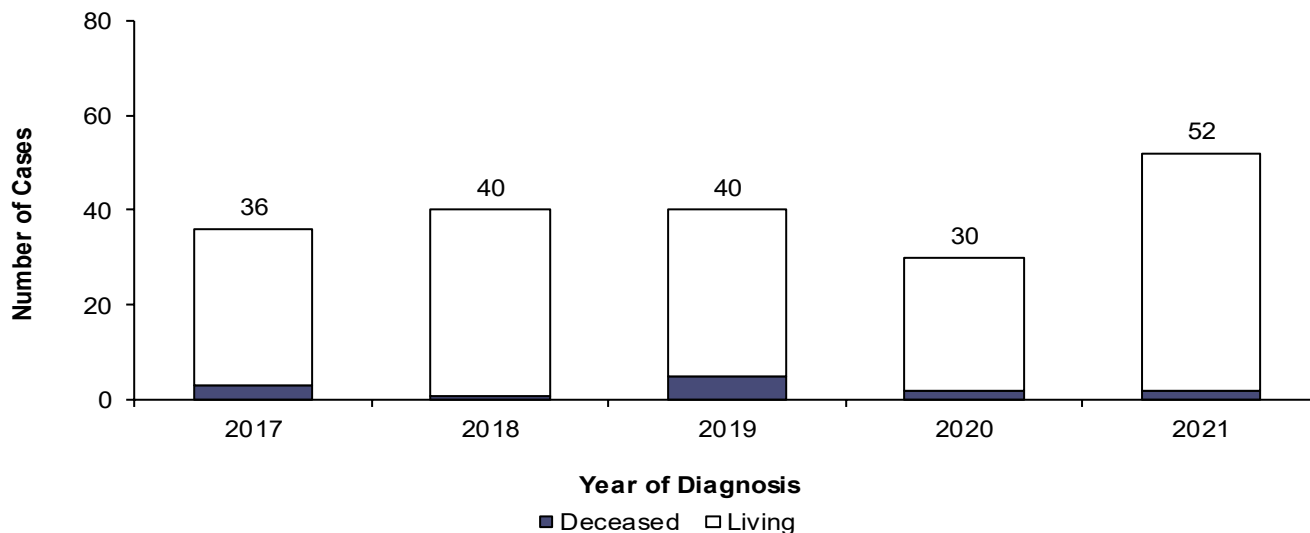
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

The number of new diagnoses remained stable with slight fluctuations between 2017 and 2021 in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new HIV disease cases decreased in 2020, but we have to interpret this with caution due to the COVID-19 pandemic which started in March 2020. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Of the 36 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 3 (8%) were deceased by the end of 2021 (Figure 5). Among the 52 persons first diagnosed in 2021, two deaths have been reported to DHSS at the end of 2021. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	455	104.0%	77.6	414	81.8%	70.6	869	80.5%	148.2
Female	118	20.6%	19.8	92	18.2%	15.5	210	19.5%	35.3
Total	573	124.6%	48.5	506	100.0%	42.8	1,079	100.0%	91.3
Race/Ethnicity									
White	429	74.9%	41.2	395	78.1%	37.9	824	76.4%	79.1
Black/African American	77	13.4%	307.2	58	11.5%	231.4	135	12.5%	538.5
Hispanic	34	5.9%	60.3	34	6.7%	60.3	68	6.3%	120.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	1.4%	49.0	8	1.6%	49.0	16	1.5%	97.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0.5%	27.4	1	0.2%	9.1	4	0.4%	36.5
Two or More Races/Unknown	22	3.8%	--	10	2.0%	--	32	3.0%	--
Total	573	100.0%	48.5	506	100.0%	42.8	1,079	100.0%	91.3
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	350	76.9%	68.1	331	80.0%	64.4	681	78.4%	132.5
Black/African American Male	50	11.0%	336.5	44	10.6%	296.1	94	10.8%	632.5
Hispanic Male	28	6.2%	94.4	25	6.0%	84.2	53	6.1%	178.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	7	1.5%	94.7	5	1.2%	67.6	12	1.4%	162.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	0.4%	36.0	1	0.2%	18.0	3	0.3%	54.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	18	4.0%	--	8	1.9%	--	26	3.0%	--
Total	455	100.0%	77.6	414	100.0%	70.6	869	100.0%	148.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	79	66.9%	15.0	64	69.6%	12.1	143	68.1%	27.1
Black/African American Female	27	22.9%	264.5	14	15.2%	137.2	41	19.5%	401.7
Hispanic Female	6	5.1%	22.4	9	9.8%	33.6	15	7.1%	56.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	0.8%	11.2	3	3.3%	33.5	4	1.9%	44.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	1	0.8%	18.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	18.5
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	4	3.4%	--	2	2.2%	--	6	2.9%	--
Total	118	100.0%	19.8	92	100.0%	15.5	210	100.0%	35.3
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	0.3%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.2%	1.2
13-18	4	0.7%	4.4	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.4%	4.4
19-24	21	3.7%	19.9	3	0.6%	2.8	24	2.2%	22.7
25-44	260	45.4%	91.0	107	21.1%	37.4	367	34.0%	128.4
45-64	254	44.3%	87.5	311	61.5%	107.1	565	52.4%	194.5
65+	32	5.6%	14.8	85	16.8%	39.2	117	10.8%	54.0
Total	573	100.0%	48.5	506	100.0%	42.8	1,079	100.0%	91.3

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southwest HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020, DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	10	66.7%	4.1	3	100.0%	1.2	13	72.2%	5.3
Female	5	33.3%	2.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	27.8%	2.0
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity									
White	9	60.0%	2.1	3	100.0%	0.7	12	66.7%	2.7
Black/African American	5	33.3%	16.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	27.8%	16.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	6.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	5.6%	--
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	5	50.0%	2.3	3	100.0%	1.4	8	61.5%	3.7
Black/African American Male	4	40.0%	23.7	0	0.0%	0.0	4	30.8%	23.7
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	10.0%	25.5	0	0.0%	--	1	7.7%	--
Total	10	100.0%	4.1	3	100.0%	1.2	13	100.0%	5.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	4	80.0%	1.8	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	4	80.0%	1.8
Black/African American Female	1	20.0%	6.9	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	1	20.0%	6.9
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	#DIV/0!	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	5	100.0%	2.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	5	100.0%	2.0
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	1	6.7%	2.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.6%	2.7
25-44	9	60.0%	7.6	1	33.3%	0.8	10	55.6%	8.4
45-64	3	20.0%	2.3	2	66.7%	1.5	5	27.8%	3.8
65+	2	13.3%	2.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	11.1%	2.3
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

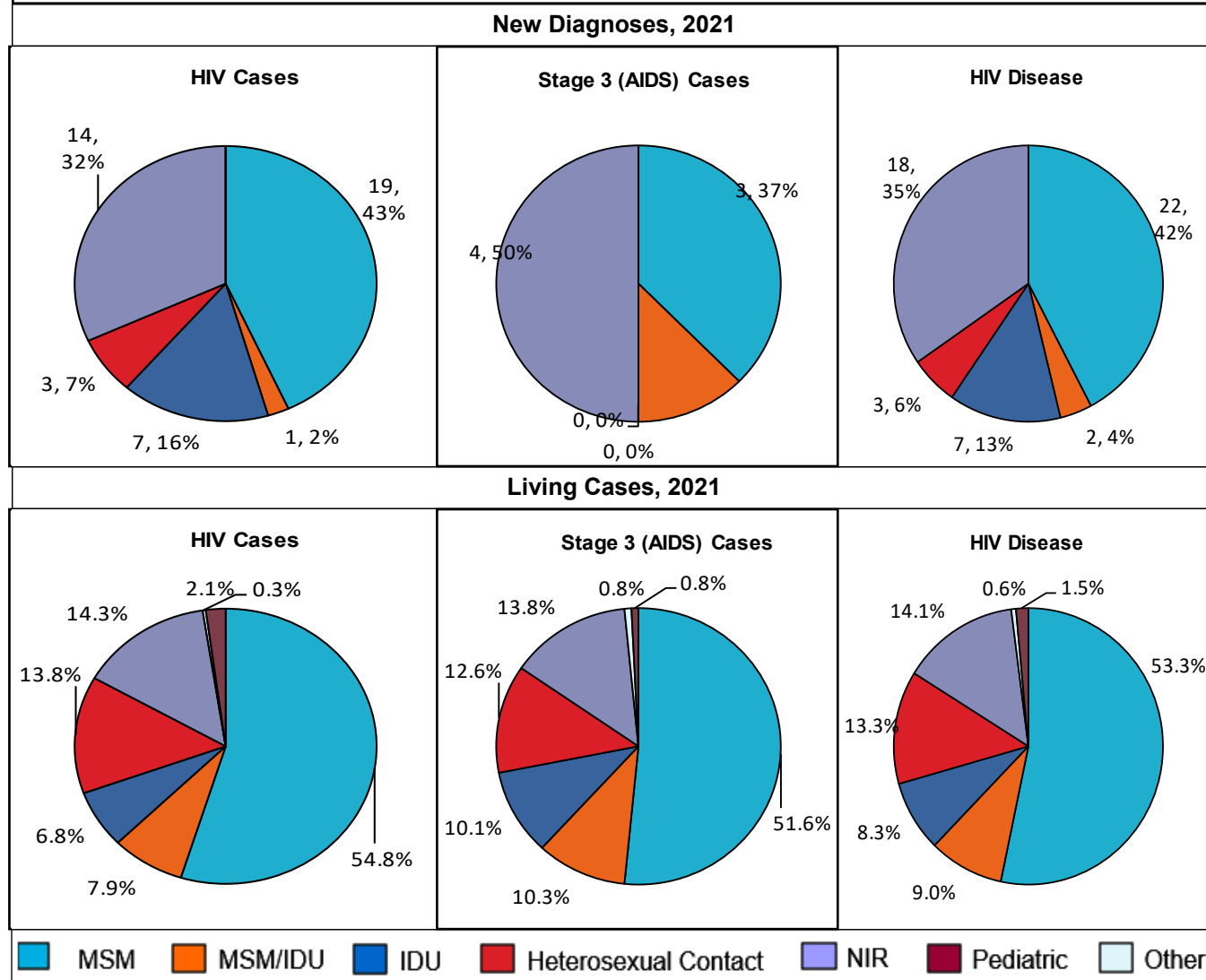
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 1,079 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 80.5% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 4.2 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of persons living with HIV disease (76.4%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 6.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.5 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 4.8 times as high as the rate for whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times as high as the rate for whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 14.8 as high as the rate among whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 2.1 times as high as the rate among whites. The difference in the rates between Hispanic and white females should be interpreted with some caution due to the small number of Hispanic females living with HIV disease.

Of the 52 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 15% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). The rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV among males was 3.9 times as high as the rate among females. Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (67.3%), however Black/African Americans were 4.7 times as high as whites.

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease by exposure category, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021



Among all known exposure categories, the largest proportion of cases was attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) cases					
	Diagnosed 2021*			Living			Diagnosed 2021**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Greene County	15	34.1%	5.1	257	48.0%	87.7	4	50.0%	1.4	207	42.5%	70.6
Jasper County	8	18.2%	6.6	86	16.1%	70.9	2	25.0%	1.6	79	16.2%	65.1
Christian County	5	11.4%	5.6	35	6.5%	39.5	1	12.5%	1.1	21	4.3%	23.7
Taney County	4	9.1%	7.2	28	5.2%	50.1	0	0.0%	0.0	22	4.5%	39.3
Remainder of Region	12	27.3%	2.1	129	24.1%	22.6	1	12.5%	0.2	158	32.4%	27.7
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	44	100.0%	3.9	535	100.0%	47.4	8	100.0%	0.7	487	100.0%	43.2

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The largest numbers of new HIV disease diagnoses (19) were diagnosed in Greene Counties (Table 3). The highest rates of persons living with HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) were observed among persons diagnosed in Greene County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	14	73.7%	251	79.9%	2	66.7%	218	83.5%
Black/African American	2	10.5%	25	8.0%	0	0.0%	22	8.4%
Hispanic	2	10.5%	22	7.0%	1	33.3%	12	4.6%
Other/Unknown	1	5.3%	16	5.1%	0	0.0%	9	3.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	100.0%	314	100.0%	3	100.0%	261	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
19-24	3	0.6%	2	4.3%	2	5.9%	9	1.6%
25-44	151	32.2%	25	53.2%	19	55.9%	212	36.9%
45-64	255	54.4%	17	36.2%	9	26.5%	285	49.6%
65+	60	12.8%	3	6.4%	4	11.8%	68	11.8%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	469	100.0%	47	100.0%	34	100.0%	575	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	235	82.7%	23	8.1%	13	4.6%	284	49.4%
Jasper County	66	78.6%	9	10.7%	6	7.1%	84	14.6%
Pulaski County	8	29.6%	13	48.1%	2	7.4%	27	4.7%
Christian County	24	92.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.8%	26	4.5%
Taney County	22	88.0%	1	4.0%	2	8.0%	25	4.3%
Remaining Counties	114	88.4%	1	0.8%	10	7.8%	129	22.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	469	81.6%	47	8.2%	34	5.9%	575	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 22 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) case diagnoses. There were 575 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented the greatest proportion of living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The greatest proportion of living cases attributed to MSM was between 45-64 years old (49.6%) at the end of 2021 (Table 5). Among whites, the greatest proportion of living cases were between the ages of 45-64 years of age while Black/African Americans and Hispanics the greatest proportion of living cases were between the ages of 25-44 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number of MSM living with HIV in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 6). Whites accounted for the largest number of MSM living with HIV in Greene County.

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	100.0%	42	93.3%	1	100.0%	47	90.4%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	45	100.0%	1	100.0%	52	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
25-44	30	33.7%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	35	50.0%
45-64	48	53.9%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	51	52.6%
65+	10	11.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	10.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	89	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	97	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	45	46.4%
Jasper County	13	13.4%
Taney County	7	7.2%
Remaining Counties	32	33.0%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	97	100.0%

There were two new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 97 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Whites comprised a greater proportion of those newly diagnosed with HIV and living with HIV.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). Among whites and Black/African Americans, the largest number of living cases was 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. The greatest proportion of Hispanics is between 25-44 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number (45) of MSM/IDU living with HIV in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 9).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	2	28.6%	20	51.3%	0	--	22	43.1%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	0	--	4	7.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	3.9%
White Female	3	42.9%	13	33.3%	0	--	18	35.3%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	0	--	2	3.9%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	3	5.9%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	7	100.0%	39	100.0%	0	--	51	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	11	26.2%	1	16.7%	11	35.5%	1	25.0%	28	31.1%
45-64	23	54.8%	4	66.7%	20	64.5%	3	75.0%	53	58.9%
65+	8	19.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	10.0%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	42	100.0%	6	100.0%	31	100.0%	4	100.0%	90	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	33	36.7%
Jasper County	13	14.4%
Christian County	8	8.9%
Remaining Counties	36	40.0%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	90	100.0%

There was seven new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 90 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the Southwest HIV Care Region. Of the living HIV disease cases, 56.6% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021. White males represented the largest proportion of people living with HIV.

Overall, persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest number (53) of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 11).

Greene County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2021 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	7	8.9%	0	0.0%	9	14.1%
Black/African American Male	1	33.3%	7	8.9%	1	33.3%	6	9.4%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
White Female	2	66.7%	46	58.2%	2	66.7%	31	48.4%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	14	17.7%	0	0.0%	7	10.9%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	4	6.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	3	100.0%	79	100.0%	3	100.0%	64	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	4.8%	2	1.4%
25-44	1	6.3%	2	15.4%	19	24.7%	2	9.5%	32	22.4%
45-64	11	68.8%	8	61.5%	52	67.5%	17	81.0%	96	67.1%
65+	4	25.0%	3	23.1%	5	6.5%	1	4.8%	13	9.1%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	77	100.0%	21	100.0%	143	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	22	51.2%	19	44.2%	0	0.0%	43	30.1%
Jasper County	16	66.7%	4	16.7%	4	16.7%	24	16.8%
Chritian County	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	6.3%
Remaining Counties	46	93.9%	3	6.1%	4	8.2%	49	34.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	93	65.0%	34	23.8%	8	5.6%	143	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

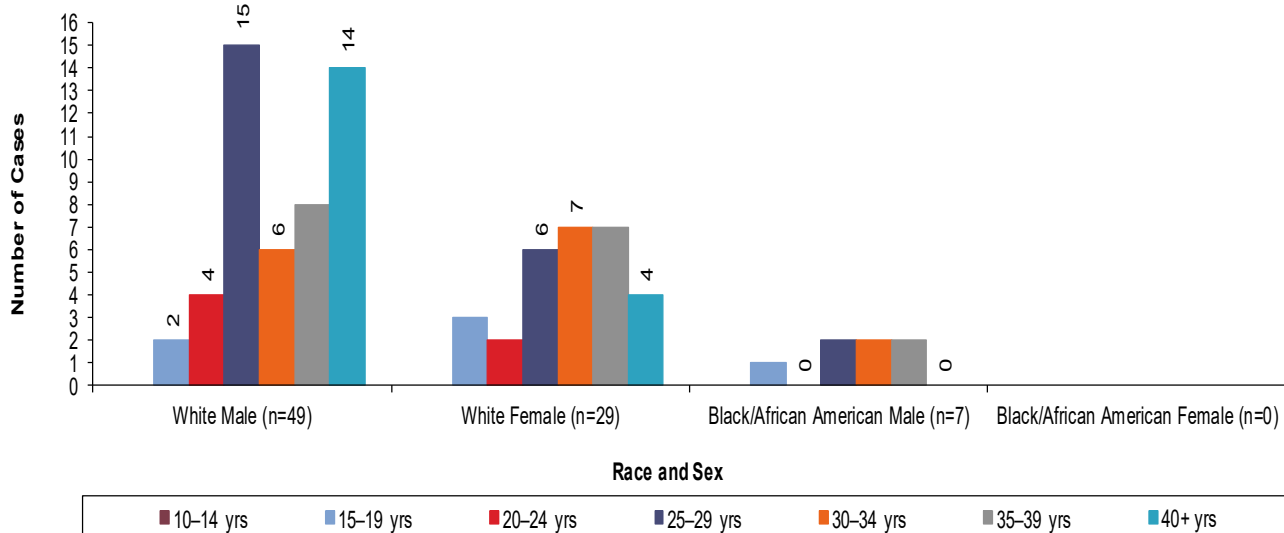
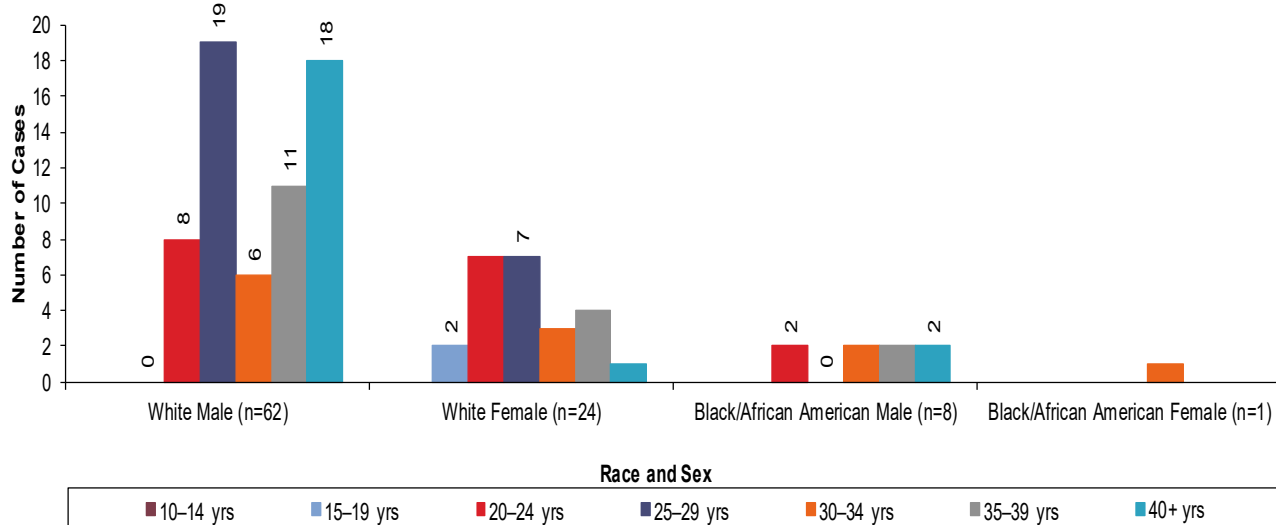
***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was six new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 143 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2021 in the Southwest HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of both new and living cases.

At the end of 2021, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all races and genders (Table 14).

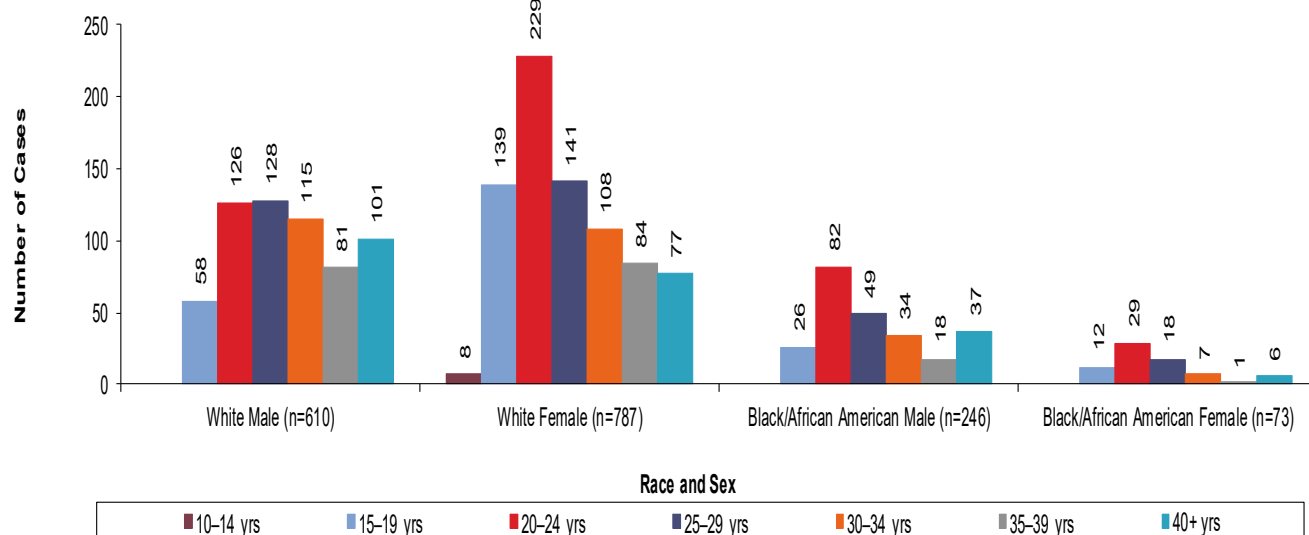
Greene County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 (Table 15). Whites were the greatest proportion among all counties.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021**

In the Southwest HIV Care Region, there were 85 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2021 (Figure 7). The largest proportion of P&S syphilis cases were reported in white males (62). Among white males, the largest proportion were between the ages of 25-29 and 40 years and older.

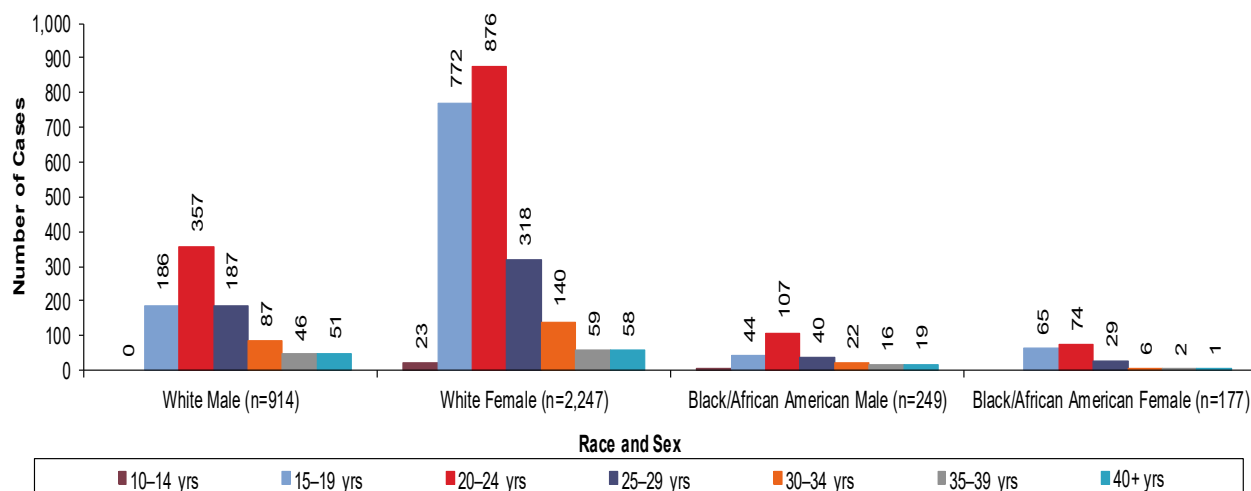
There were 95 early latent syphilis cases reported (Figure 8). The largest proportion of early latent syphilis cases were reported in white males (62). There was only one case reported among Black/African American females.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

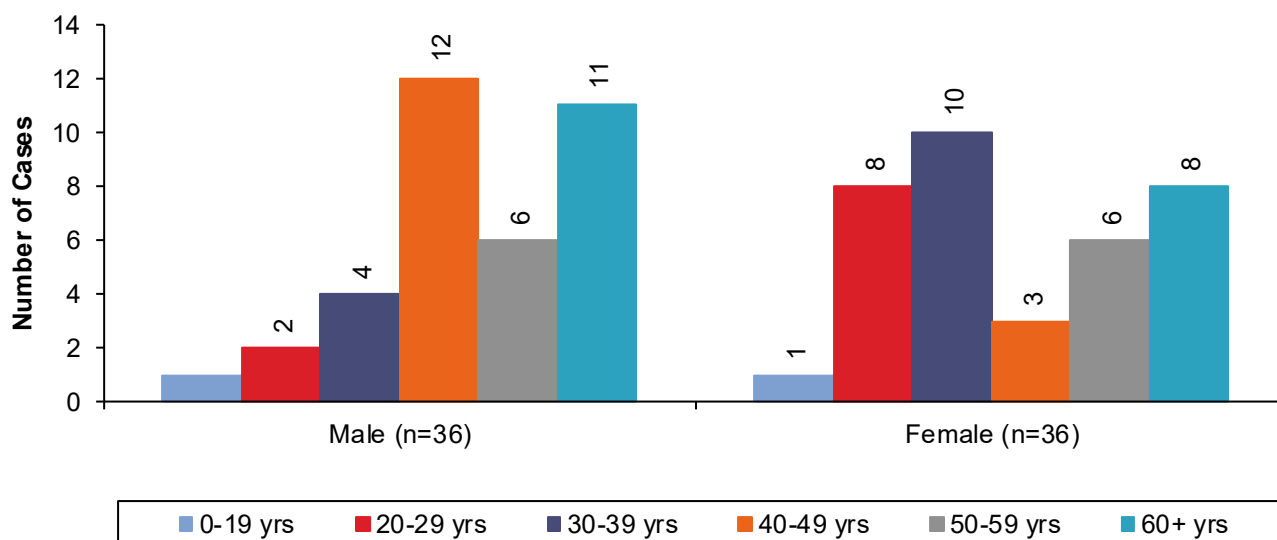
Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021



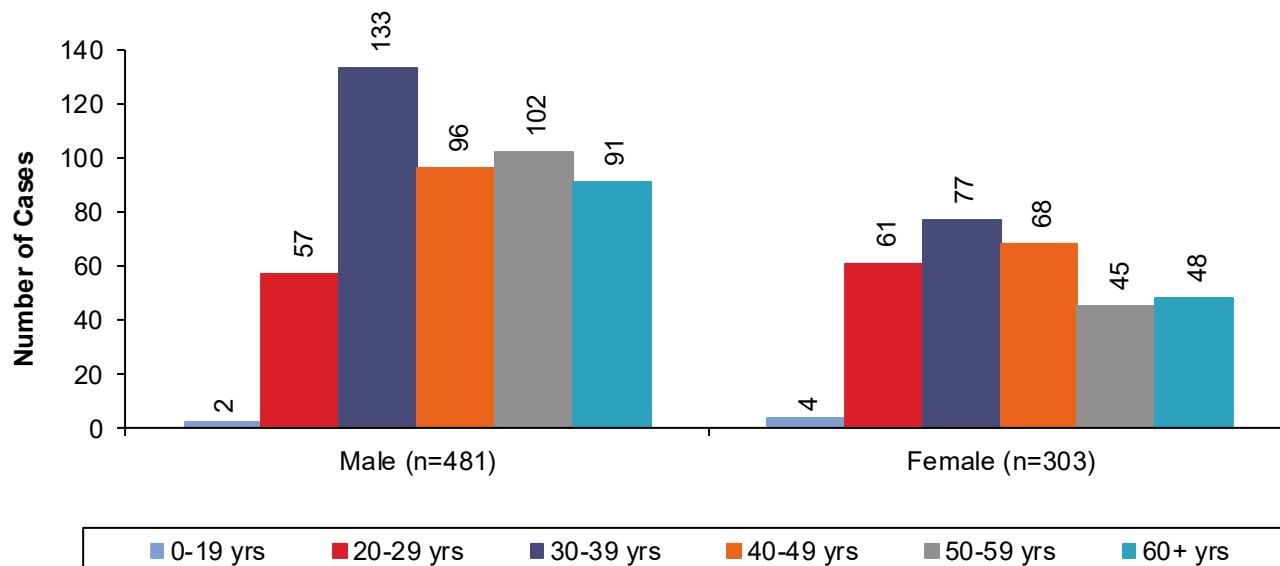
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 1716 gonorrhea cases reported in the Southwest HIV Region Care Region in 2021 (Figure 9). The largest totals of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (787). Persons 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

There were 3487 chlamydia cases reported in 2021 (Figure 10). The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were white females (2,247). Persons 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

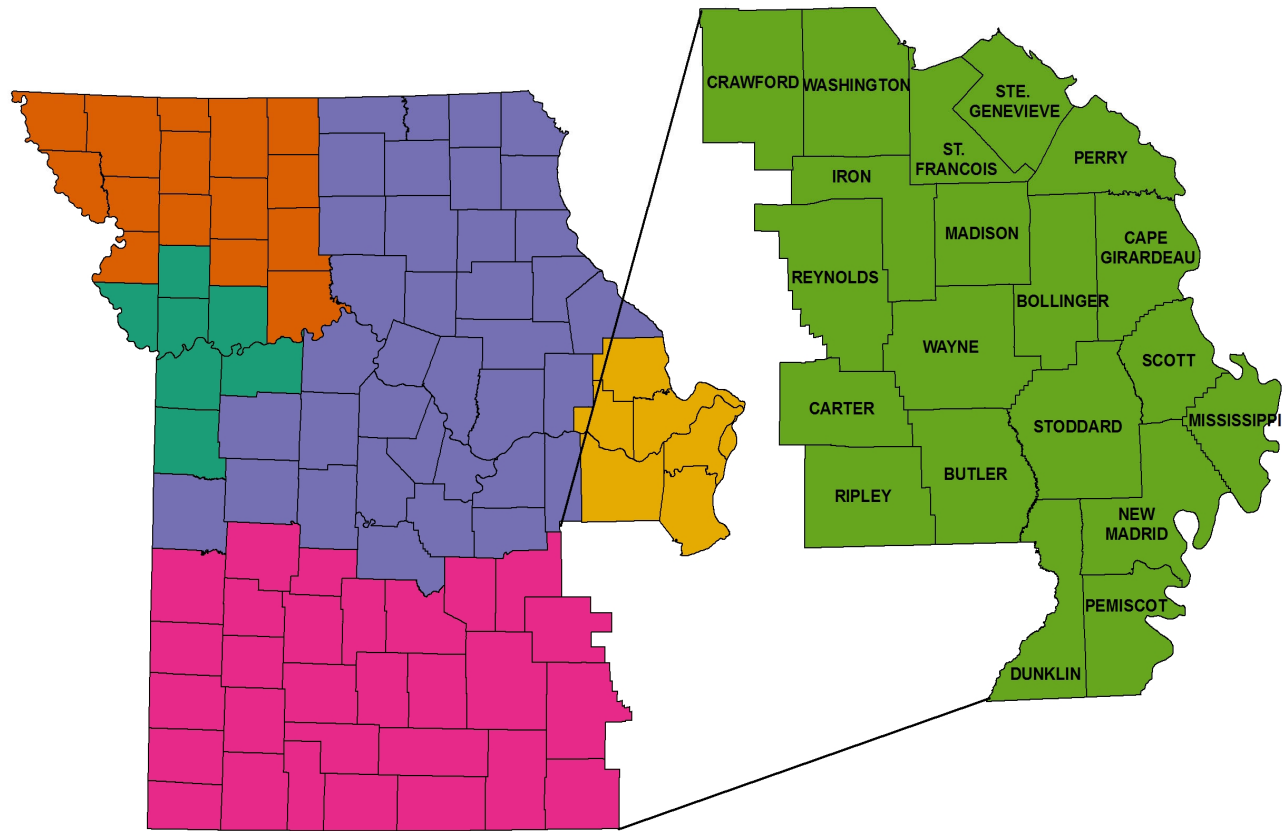
Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 72 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southwest HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 11). There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest number of cases were reported among persons 40-49 years of age. Among females, the largest number of cases was reported among persons 30-39 years of age.

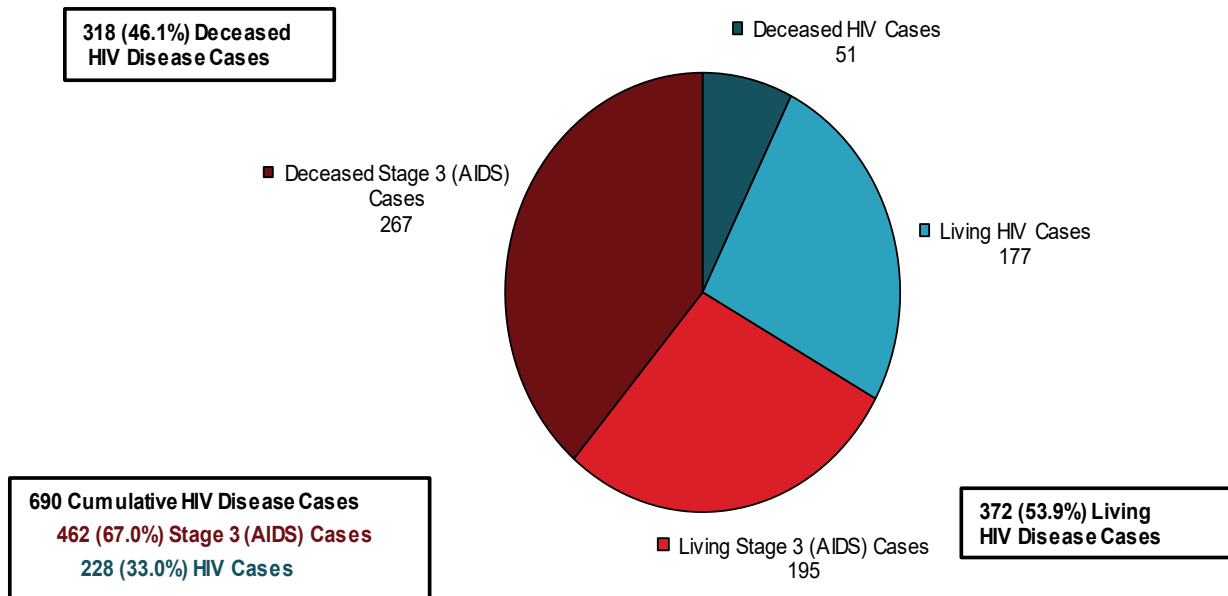
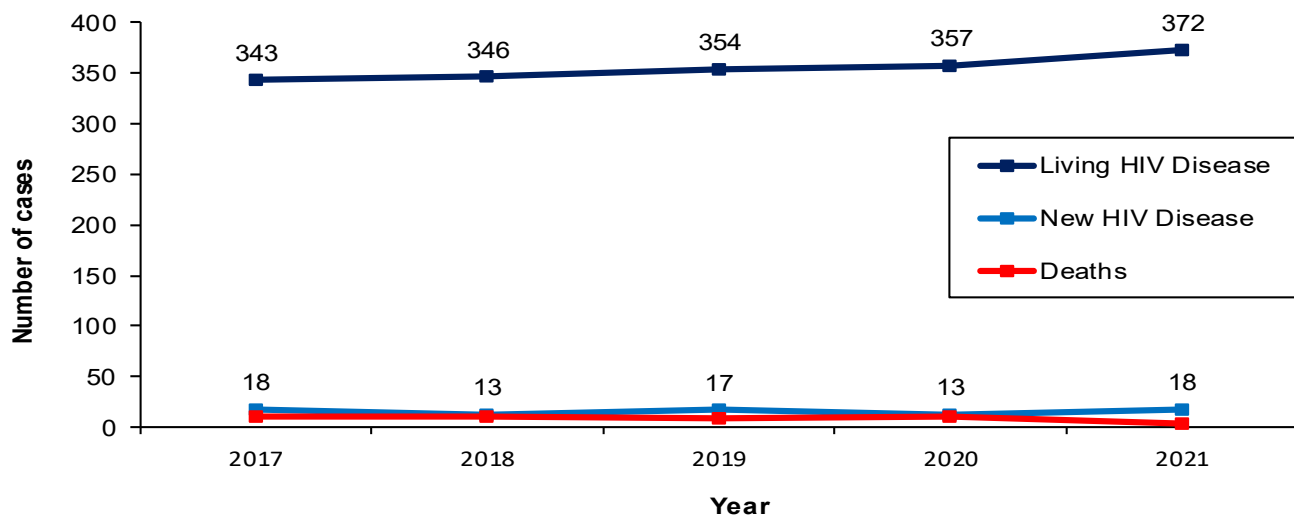
In 2021, there were 784 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Among all genders, the largest number of cases was reported among persons 30-39 years of age.

SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
Bollinger County	11,631	95.9%	61	0.5%	179	1.5%	27	0.2%	91	0.8%	144	1.2%	12,133
Butler County	37,535	88.4%	2,313	5.4%	938	2.2%	373	0.9%	265	0.6%	1,054	2.5%	42,478
Cape Girardeau County	67,441	85.5%	6,103	7.7%	1,947	2.5%	1,503	1.9%	205	0.3%	1,672	2.1%	78,871
Carter County	5,588	93.4%	30	0.5%	172	2.9%	8	0.1%	66	1.1%	118	2.0%	5,982
Crawford County	22,722	95.0%	116	0.5%	506	2.1%	73	0.3%	138	0.6%	365	1.5%	23,920
Dunklin County	23,160	79.6%	3,032	10.4%	2,031	7.0%	253	0.9%	95	0.3%	512	1.8%	29,083
Iron County	9,527	94.0%	140	1.4%	191	1.9%	15	0.1%	85	0.8%	177	1.7%	10,135
Madison County	11,437	94.6%	69	0.6%	279	2.3%	102	0.8%	49	0.4%	152	1.3%	12,088
Mississippi County	9,363	71.0%	3,242	24.6%	323	2.5%	32	0.2%	45	0.3%	175	1.3%	13,180
New Madrid County	13,597	79.6%	2,676	15.7%	360	2.1%	56	0.3%	45	0.3%	342	2.0%	17,076
Pemiscot County	10,822	68.5%	4,071	25.8%	447	2.8%	65	0.4%	51	0.3%	349	2.2%	15,805
Perry County	18,103	94.6%	124	0.6%	471	2.5%	165	0.9%	61	0.3%	212	1.1%	19,136
Reynolds County	5,843	93.2%	76	1.2%	106	1.7%	12	0.2%	62	1.0%	171	2.7%	6,270
Ripley County	12,612	94.9%	76	0.6%	206	1.6%	40	0.3%	131	1.0%	223	1.7%	13,288
Scott County	31,803	83.1%	4,543	11.9%	932	2.4%	168	0.4%	129	0.3%	705	1.8%	38,280
St. Francois County	61,558	91.6%	3,042	4.5%	1,113	1.7%	306	0.5%	252	0.4%	944	1.4%	67,215
St. Genevieve County	17,100	95.6%	153	0.9%	224	1.3%	46	0.3%	53	0.3%	318	1.8%	17,894
Stoddard County	27,621	95.2%	356	1.2%	534	1.8%	102	0.4%	95	0.3%	317	1.1%	29,025
Washington County	23,243	94.0%	609	2.5%	375	1.5%	74	0.3%	103	0.4%	326	1.3%	24,730
Wayne County	12,169	94.3%	104	0.8%	231	1.8%	36	0.3%	69	0.5%	302	2.3%	12,911
Region Total	432,875	88.4%	30,936	6.3%	11,565	2.4%	3,456	0.7%	2,090	0.4%	8,578	1.8%	489,500

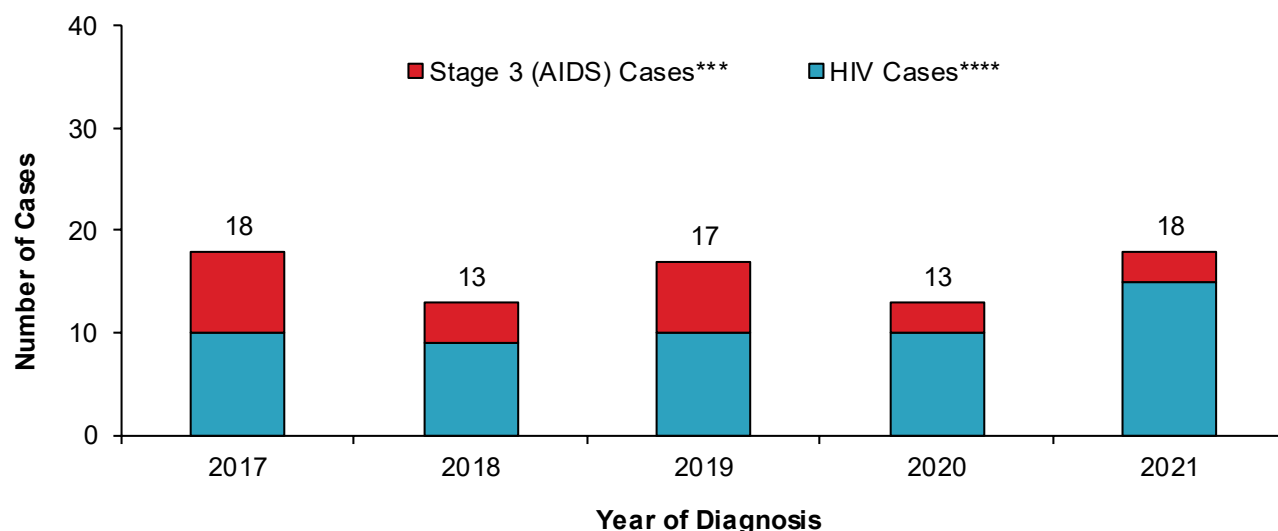
Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982—2021**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**

*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2021, there have been a total of 690 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 53.9% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2021. Among those living with HIV disease, 228 were classified as HIV cases and 462 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2021.

At the end of 2021, there were 372 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 18 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2017 and 2021. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017—2021**



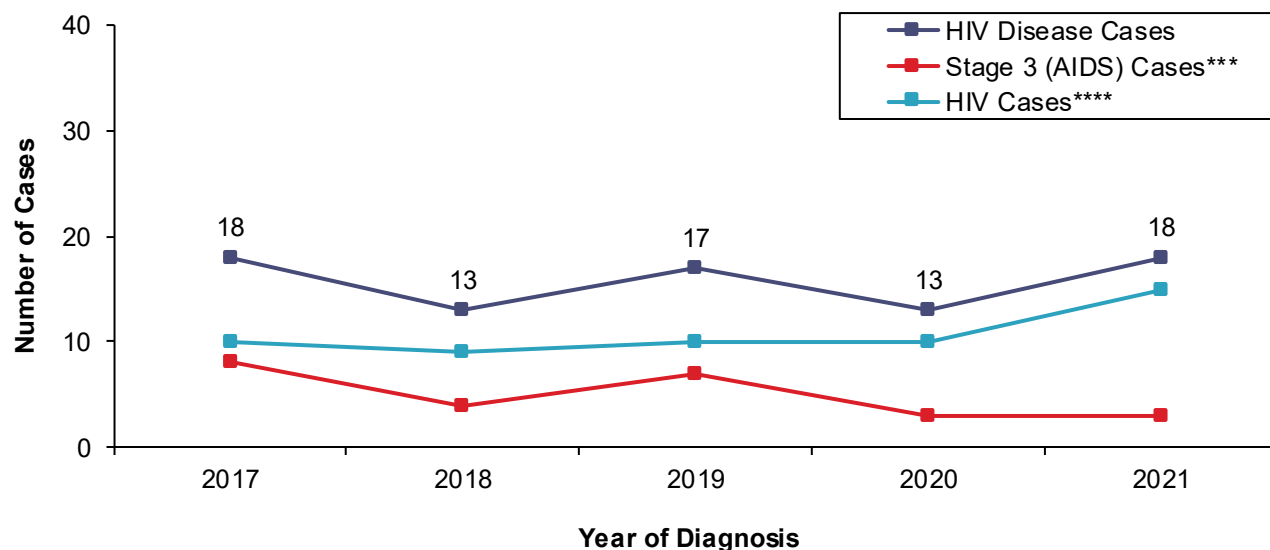
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017-2021**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

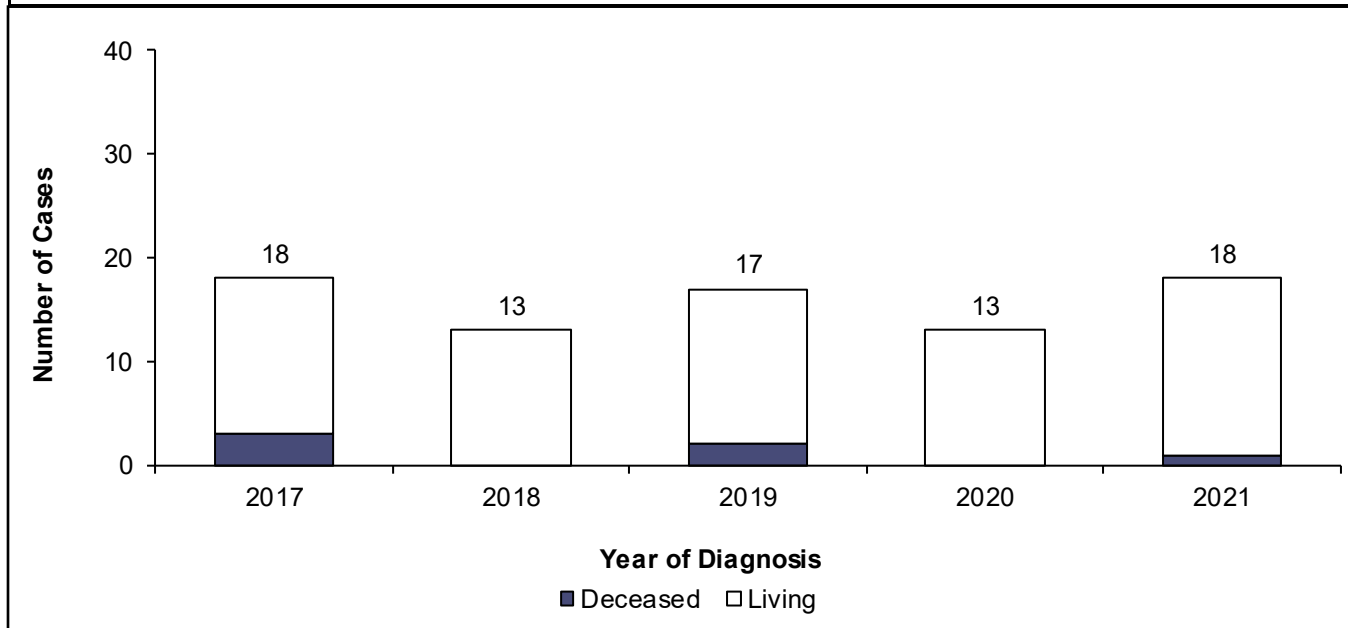
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2021.

The number of new diagnoses fluctuated between 2017 and 2021 in the Southeast Region (Figures 3 and 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021**



*Vital status on December 31, 2021.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the 18 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, three (16%) were deceased by the end of 2021 (Figure 5). Among the 18 persons first diagnosed in 2021, one death had been reported to DHSS at the end of 2021. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	123	69.5%	50.7	142	72.8%	58.5	265	71.2%	109.3
Female	54	30.5%	21.9	53	27.2%	21.5	107	28.8%	43.3
Total	177	100.0%	36.2	195	100.0%	39.8	372	100.0%	76.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	107	60.5%	24.7	133	68.2%	30.7	240	64.5%	55.4
Black/African American	58	32.8%	187.5	53	27.2%	171.3	111	29.8%	358.8
Hispanic	7	4.0%	60.5	3	1.5%	25.9	10	2.7%	86.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.7%	86.8	1	0.5%	28.9	4	1.1%	115.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	1.1%	--	5	2.6%	--	7	1.9%	--
Total	177	100.0%	36.2	195	100.0%	39.8	372	100.0%	76.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	74	60.2%	34.6	109	76.8%	50.9	183	69.1%	85.5
Black/African American Male	39	31.7%	234.9	27	19.0%	162.6	66	24.9%	397.5
Hispanic Male	5	4.1%	81.8	2	1.4%	32.7	7	2.6%	114.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	2.4%	190.5	1	0.7%	63.5	4	1.5%	254.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	1.6%	--	3	2.1%	--	5	1.9%	--
Total	123	100.0%	50.7	142	100.0%	58.5	265	100.0%	109.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	33	61.1%	15.1	24	45.3%	11.0	57	53.3%	26.0
Black/African American Female	19	35.2%	132.6	26	49.1%	181.4	45	42.1%	313.9
Hispanic Female	2	3.7%	36.7	1	1.9%	18.3	3	2.8%	55.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	2	3.8%	--	2	1.9%	--
Total	54	100.0%	21.9	53	100.0%	21.5	107	100.0%	43.3
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	2	1.1%	5.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.5%	5.3
19-24	7	4.0%	19.5	1	0.5%	2.8	8	2.2%	22.3
25-44	90	50.8%	76.2	59	30.3%	50.0	149	40.1%	126.2
45-64	62	35.0%	48.4	113	57.9%	88.1	175	47.0%	136.5
65+	16	9.0%	17.4	22	11.3%	23.9	38	10.2%	41.3
Total	177	100.0%	36.2	195	100.0%	39.8	372	100.0%	76.0

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southeast HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2021.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2021.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	10	66.7%	4.1	3	100.0%	1.2	13	72.2%	5.3
Female	5	33.3%	2.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	27.8%	2.0
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity									
White	9	60.0%	2.1	3	100.0%	0.7	12	66.7%	2.7
Black/African American	5	33.3%	16.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	27.8%	16.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	6.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	5.6%	--
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	5	50.0%	2.3	3	100.0%	1.4	8	61.5%	3.7
Black/African American Male	4	40.0%	23.7	0	0.0%	0.0	4	30.8%	23.7
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	10.0%	25.5	0	0.0%	--	1	7.7%	--
Total	10	100.0%	4.1	3	100.0%	1.2	13	100.0%	5.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	4	80.0%	1.8	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	4	80.0%	1.8
Black/African American Female	1	20.0%	6.9	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	1	20.0%	6.9
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	#DIV/0!	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	5	100.0%	2.0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0	5	100.0%	2.0
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	1	6.7%	2.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.6%	2.7
25-44	9	60.0%	7.6	1	33.3%	0.8	10	55.6%	8.4
45-64	3	20.0%	2.3	2	66.7%	1.5	5	27.8%	3.8
65+	2	13.3%	2.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	11.1%	2.3
Total	15	100.0%	3.0	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.6

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2021.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2021 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2020 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2021.

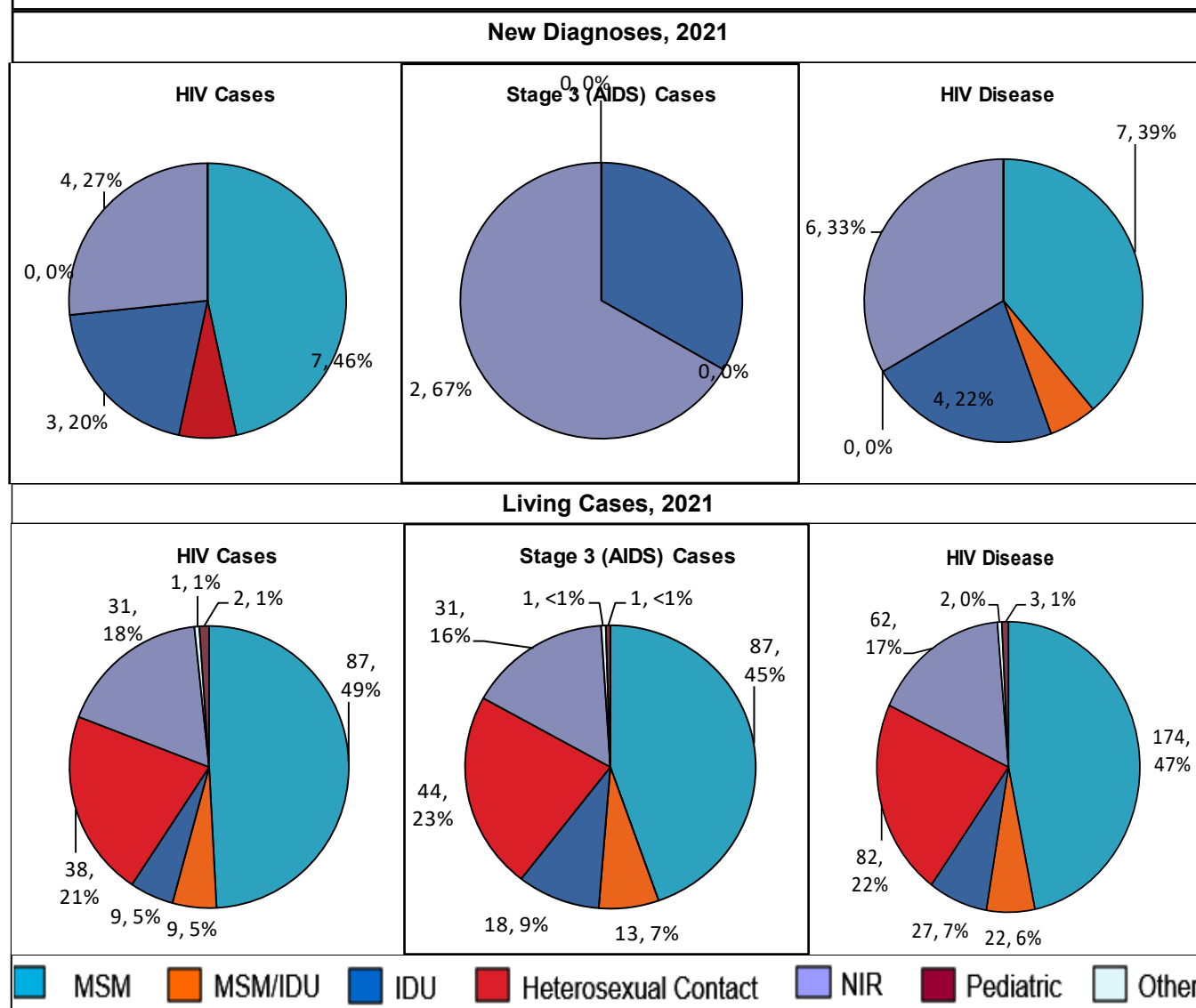
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Of the 372 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2021, 71.2% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.5 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (65.8%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 6 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was slightly higher among Hispanics at 1.5 compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.3 times as high for Black/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 10.9 times as high among Black/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 18 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2021, 16% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2021 (Table 2). Males represented 72.2% of new diagnoses. Although whites represented the largest proportion of newly diagnosed with HIV disease (70.6%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among Black/African Americans was 5.3 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of new cases was 6.1 times as high for Black/African Americans compared to whites.

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021



Among all categories of living cases in 2021, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2021**			Living			Diagnosed 2021*			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	3	20.0%	3.8	43	24.3%	54.5	1	33.3%	1.3	35	17.9%	44.4
Scott County	1	6.7%	2.6	18	10.2%	47.0	0	0.0%	0.0	16	8.2%	41.8
St. Francois County	1	6.7%	1.5	18	10.2%	26.8	0	0.0%	0.0	27	13.8%	40.2
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	6.8%	75.9	0	0.0%	0.0	8	4.1%	50.6
Dunklin County	1	6.7%	3.4	8	4.5%	27.5	0	0.0%	0.0	16	8.2%	55.0
Butler County	6	40.0%	14.1	23	13.0%	54.1	0	0.0%	0.0	22	11.3%	51.8
Remainder of Region	3	20.0%	1.4	55	31.1%	25.3	2	66.7%	0.9	71	36.4%	32.6
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	15	100.0%	3.1	177	100.0%	36.2	3	100.0%	0.6	195	100.0%	39.8

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2021 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Although the number of living HIV cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County, the rate of individuals living with HIV was greatest in Pemiscot County (Table 3). Among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, the largest numbers were residents of Cape Girardeau at the time of their stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with stage 3 (AIDS) was highest in Dunklin County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	42.9%	50	57.5%	0	--	68	78.2%
Black/African American	3	42.9%	28	32.2%	0	--	13	14.9%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	4	4.6%	0	--	2	2.3%
Other/Unknown	1	14.3%	5	5.7%	0	--	4	4.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	7	100.0%	87	100.0%	0	--	87	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	2	4.9%	1	16.7%	3	1.7%
25-44	39	33.1%	31	75.6%	3	50.0%	78	44.8%
45-64	68	57.6%	8	19.5%	2	33.3%	80	46.0%
65+	11	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	7.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	118	100.0%	41	100.0%	6	100.0%	174	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
Cape Girardeau County	24	20.3%	15	36.6%	4	66.7%	46	26.4%
Scott County	7	5.9%	6	14.6%	0	0.0%	13	7.5%
St. Francois County	22	18.6%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	25	14.4%
Pemiscot County	3	2.5%	5	12.2%	0	0.0%	8	4.6%
Dunklin County	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	4	2.3%
Butler County	18	15.3%	3	7.3%	1	16.7%	23	13.2%
Remaining Counties	42	35.6%	11	26.8%	1	16.7%	55	31.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	118	100.0%	41	100.0%	6	100.0%	174	100.0%

There were seven new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2021 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites and Black/African American represented 86% of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 174 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases and HIV cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021. The greatest proportions of Black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

The largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM were residents of Cape Girardeau County at the time of their most recent diagnosis (Table 6).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	100.0%	9	100.0%	0	--	10	76.9%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	3	23.1%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	9	100.0%	0	--	13	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
19-24	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
25-44	11	57.9%	1	33.3%	0	--	12	54.5%
45-64	5	26.3%	1	33.3%	0	--	6	27.3%
65+	3	15.8%	1	33.3%	0	--	4	18.2%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	100.0%	3	100.0%	0	--	22	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

There were one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2021 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 22 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2021 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases was white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was among individuals 25-44 years of age (2) the end of 2021 (Table 8).

The largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU were residents of St. Francois County and Cape Girardeau County at the time of their most recent diagnosis (Table 9).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	33.3%	2	22.2%	1	100.0%	10	55.6%
Black/African American Male	1	33.3%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	33.3%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	3	100.0%	9	100.0%	1	100.0%	18	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2021 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2021.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	4	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	50.0%	1	25.0%	12	44.4%
45-64	7	58.3%	1	33.3%	3	50.0%	3	75.0%	14	51.9%
65+	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	3	100.0%	6	100.0%	4	100.0%	27	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Butler County	5	18.5%
Cape Girardeau County	4	14.8%
Scott County	2	
Dunklin County	3	11.1%
Pemiscot County	1	3.7%
St. Francois County	2	7.4%
Remaining Counties	10	37.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION	27	100.0%

There were four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2021 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 27 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2021 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 18 (66%) were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2021. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2021 (14) (Table 11).

Butler County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2021 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	4	10.5%	0	--	8	18.6%
Black/African American Male	0	--	3	7.9%	0	--	4	9.3%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	18	47.4%	0	--	13	30.2%
Black/African American Female	0	--	12	31.6%	0	--	17	39.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	1	2.6%	0	--	1	2.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	0	--	38	100.0%	0	--	43	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	3.4%	1	1.2%
25-44	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	8	--	9	31.0%	23	28.0%
45-64	8	66.7%	4	57.1%	19	--	16	55.2%	47	57.3%
65+	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	--	3	10.3%	11	13.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	7	100.0%	31	100.0%	29	100.0%	82	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	11	13.4%
Cape Girardeau County	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	8.5%
Dunklin County	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	8	9.8%
Pemiscot County	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	8.5%
Scott County	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	11.0%
St. Francois County	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	7.3%
Remaining Counties	21	61.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%	34	41.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	43	52.4%	36	43.9%	2	2.4%	82	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2021 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion living stage 3 (AIDS) cases; white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

At the end of 2021, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age (Table 14).

Butler County had the largest number of heterosexual contact cases (11) in the Southeast HIV Care Region at the end of 2021 (Table 15).

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

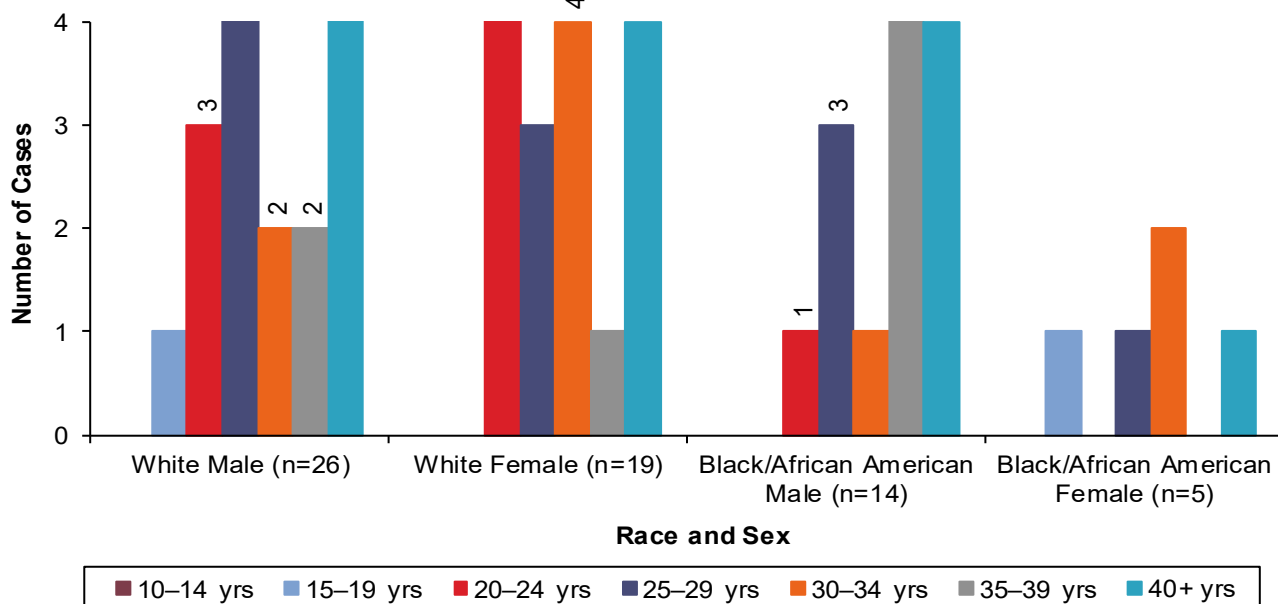
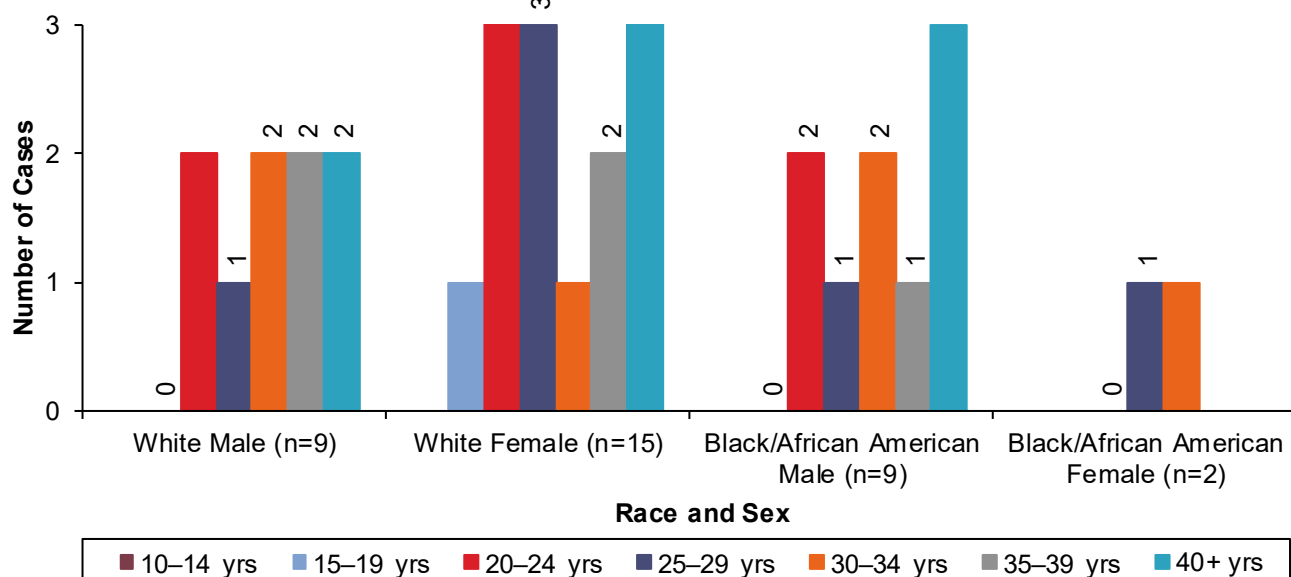
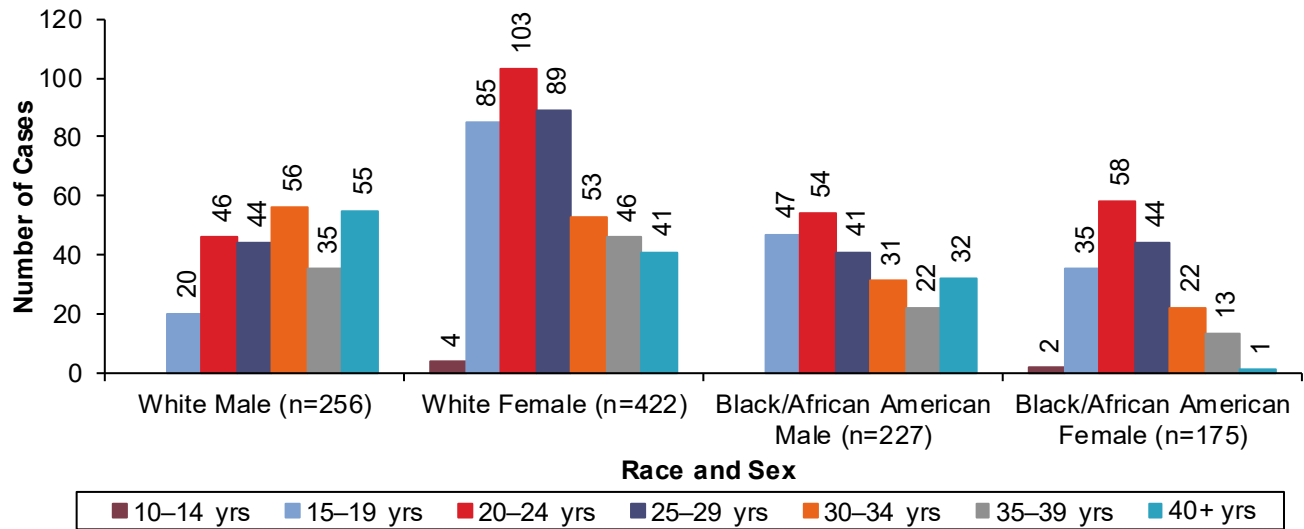


Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

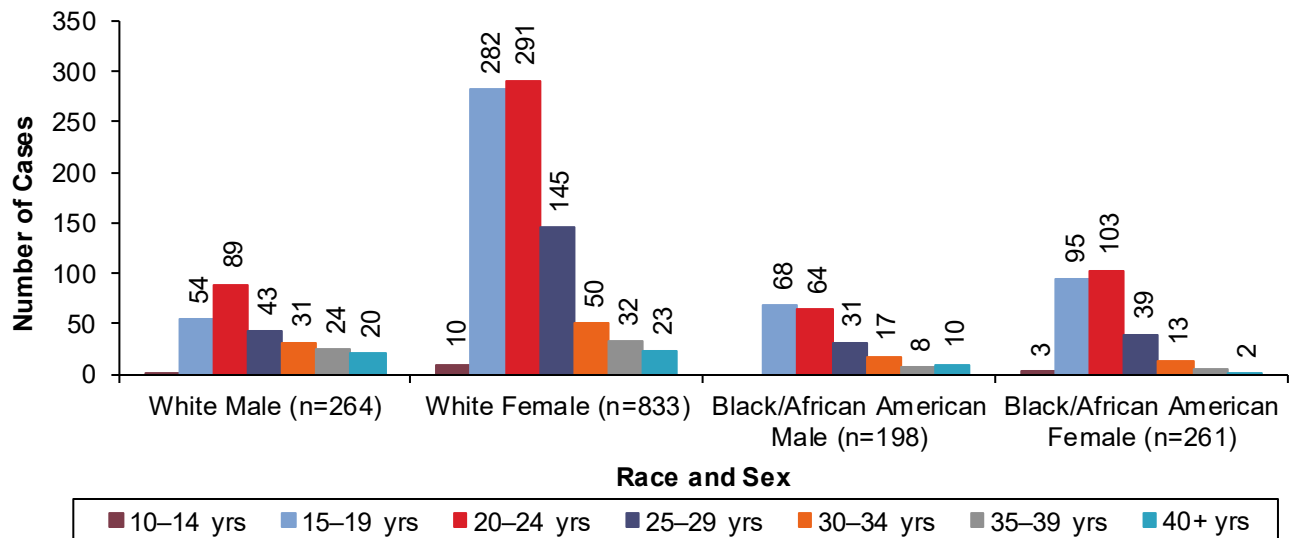


There were 64 P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 7). The largest proportion of syphilis cases were among white males (26).

There were 35 early latent syphilis cases were reported in Southeast HIV Care Region in 2021 (Figure 8). The largest proportion of cases were among white females (15).

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

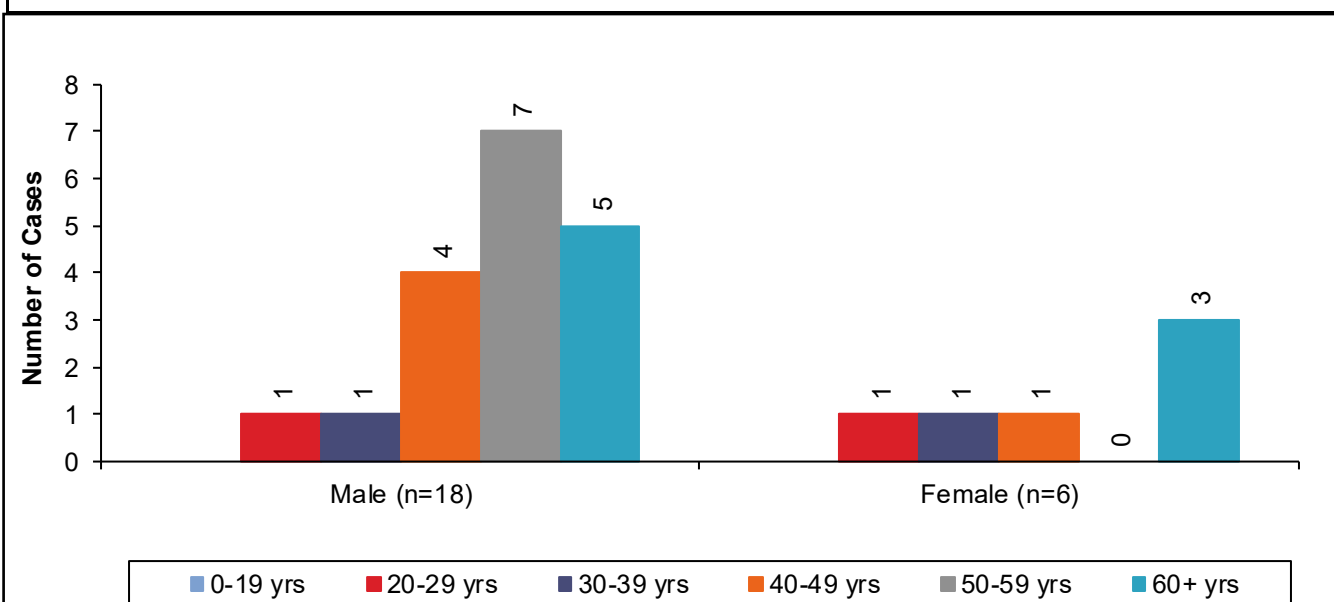
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

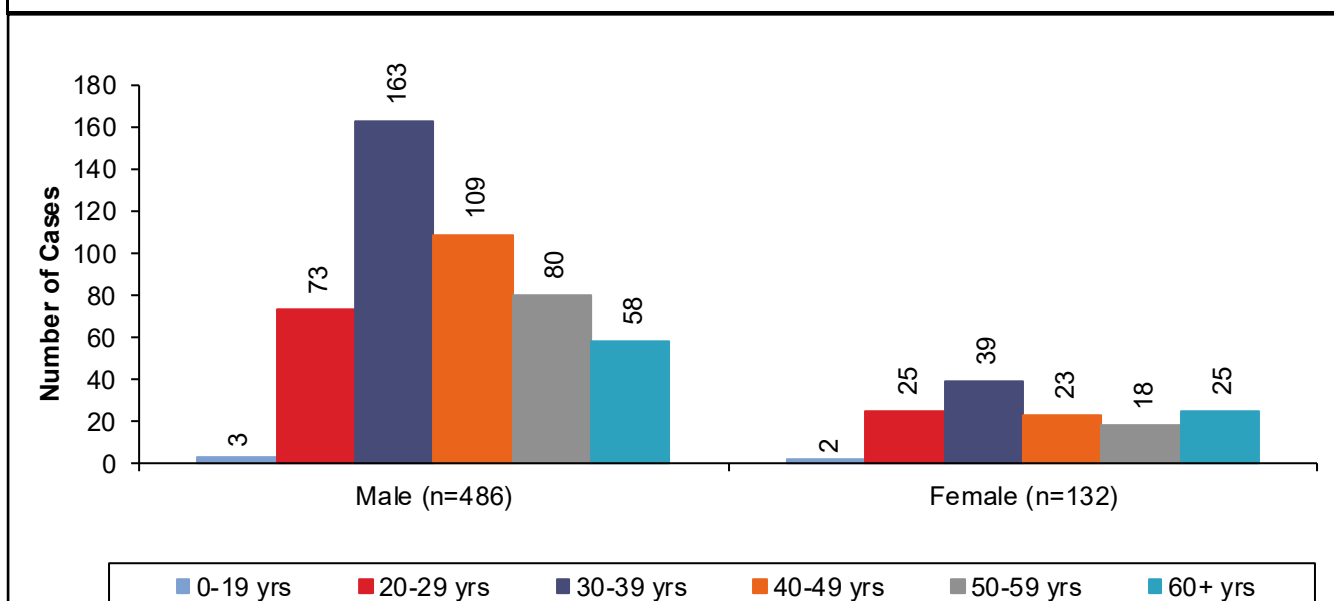
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 1,080 gonorrhea cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 9). The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (422). Among all races/ethnicities and sexes presented, 20-24 years of age had the largest numbers of cases diagnosed.

There were 1,556 chlamydia cases reported in 2021 (Figure 10). The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (833). Among all races/ethnicities and gender, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2021

Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 24 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2021 (Figure 11). Males had a greater proportion than females reported hepatitis B cases. For males, the largest proportion were between the ages of 50-59 years of age. For females, the largest proportion were those who were 60 years and older.

In 2021, there were 618 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Males represented 78.6% of the hepatitis C cases. For both genders, the largest proportion of cases were between 30-39 years of age.